FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 NOVEMBER 1985

Lebanon

Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah and several other Christian politicians were injured in a 12 November suicide bomb attack on the Dayr 'Awkar monastery, close to the U.S. Embassy, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Two soldiers were killed but former President Camille Sham'un and his son Dany denied initial reports that they were wounded by the explosion, which occurred during a Lebanese Front meeting.

In earlier developments, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam admitted that negotiations on the tripartite agreement to end the civil war "stumbled and came to a stop" after new demands were submitted, Beirut radio reported 9 November. Khaddam accused the United States of trying to obstruct a solution in Lebanon in order to divert Syria's attention from the "suspect" U.S. plans for the Middle East. "Informed sources" cited by the Voice of Lebanon subsequently stated that the Lebanese forces will be ready to sign the tripartite agreement after further discussions with Khaddam.

As for southern Lebanon, senior IDF sources disclosed that Israel will consider favorably a request by three villages to be included in the Israeli security zone, Jerusalem radio reported.

Egypt

Libyan Assassination Attempt — Egyptian security forces recently arrested a group of Libyans who had arrived in the Alexandria area in order to assassinate Libyan exiles 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush and Muhammad al-Muqayrif, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi announced in a statement reported by MENA. The five terrorists would each have received 1.5 million Libyan dinars had they succeeded, he stated, and Egypt expects that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will send more men to assassinate Al-Bakkush. Rushdi noted that the gunmen were arrested while approaching a building where Al-Bakkush was dining, and in a related statement cited by AFP, Al-Bakkush spoke of a fierce gun battle between security forces and his would-be assassins.

Libya

Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio broadcast Col Al-Qadhdhafi's interview with U.S. and French television in which he warned that if *THE WASHINGTON POST*'s story about a U.S. plan to destabilize Libya is confirmed, Libya will "take action into America and undermine America from inside." Al-Qadhdhafi also warned that if France harasses and fights Libya in Chad, Libya will reciprocate "everywhere, from Martinique to New Caledonia," though he expressed hope that matters will not reach this point because the French president is a "friend" with whom it is possible to reach an understanding.

Jordan's Relations With Syria, Egypt

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i began talks with his Syrian counterpart in Damascus 12 November, Damascus radio reported, adding that Al-Rifa'i disclosed on his arrival that he will deliver a message from King Husayn to President Hafiz al-Asad. Earlier, Amman television broadcast a letter from King Husayn to Al-Rifa'i in which the king acknowledged that he was "deceived" when in 1980 he denied Al-Asad's accusation that Muslim brotherhood opponents of the Syrian regime were based in Jordan. Without mentioning the brotherhood by name, Husayn said he subsequently found out that some of those connected with the violence in Syria were in Jordan, seeking shelter with members of "an international organization" that used several Arab and Western cities as a base to plan "bloody actions" against Islam. This "misguided handful" has no place in Jordan, which will never allow anyone to undermine its relations with its brothers, he warned. Damascus radio welcomed Husayn's remarks, asserting that "although late," they are "important in recording the history of an era."

As for relations with Egypt, Husayn received Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid 11 November, who said afterward that the meeting was "great and excellent," according to MENA. In remarks broadcast by Cairo radio, Al-Majid noted that Egypt supports the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement "as long as it is not at the expense of the Palestinian issue."

Israel

Israeli-Egyptian talks on the Tabah issue will resume in Cairo in the first week of December, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that this is the result of cont..cts between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the Egyptian president, who offered to resume the talks. The resumption of the talks was confirmed by the Egyptian prime minister in a Kuwaiti press interview cited by Cairo radio. In an earlier report on Israeli-Jordanian contacts, Jerusalem radio spoke of a "secret agreement" between Peres and Jordanian leaders whereby Peres will seek Israeli Government approval for an international conference while King Husayn will attempt to establish a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without PLO participation.

PLO

In the aftermath of the PLO's Cairo Declaration, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told journalists that his understanding of the Cairo Declaration is that PLO military operations will be confined to the West Bank and Gaza, MENA noted. In Damascus, SANA cited statements denouncing the Cairo Declaration by the Palestine National Salvation Front, the PFLP, and Sabri al-Banna's Fatah Revolutionary Council. The statements viewed the declaration as an attempt to abandon armed struggle.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near Iranian shores 11 November, according to a General Staff communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio. In an earlier development, a French warship intervened to prevent a French freighter from being intercepted by an Iranian gunboat "last month," Bahrain's *GULF DAILY NEWS reported, adding that the French ambas*sador to the UAE confirmed the incident saying that France is determined to stop "this Iranian business."

On the diplomatic front but without commenting on specific GCC diplomatic moves, Tehran radio opined that the summit's final statement has opened a "new window" for Iranian-Gulf relations. Meanwhile, Iran has officially agreed to receive a Sudanese delegation to discuss repatriation of "misled" Sudanese who joined Iraqi forces and were later captured, Tehran radio announced.

Tunisia

Trade unionists "arrested" the U.S. Embassy second secretary while he was in the Metlaoui trade union offices without permission and handed him over to the police, the communist weekly *TARIQ AL-SHA'B said in a report cited by KUNA. In other* union developments, Habib Achour, leader of the Tunisian General Labor Federation (UGTT), was placed under house arrest 8 November, KUNA reported. Tunis radio, without referring to Achour's house arrest, reported that "most" of the trade unionists arrested recently were released 9 November.

Sudan

Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah in a statement cited by SUNA "categorically denied" the presence of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Sudan. 'Abdallah also disclosed Sudanese-Soviet military contacts on the servicing of the Soviet-made equipment used by Sudanese forces. He announced that Soviet technicians will arrive soon to inspect the equipment, according to MENA.

PDRY

The Supreme Court sentenced members of a "foreign intelligence" espionage network, condemning three to execution and eight others to prison terms ranging from 5 to 15 years, Aden radio reported. The radio added that the death sentences will not be implemented until they are ratified by the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the evidence in the case is confirmed.

Syria

A Baghdad radio report cited by IDF radio announced that the officer responsible for the missile attack on an Israeli plane in Syrian airspace several weeks ago was executed and Syria has apologized for the incident, removing artillery and antiaircraft batteries from the border area.

Iraq

In a letter to President Reagan reported by Baghdad radio, President Saddam Husayn condemned U.S. support for the Israeli air raid on Tunis and the U.S. interception of a civilian Egyptian airliner and called on the U.S. Government "to adopt a balanced and fair stand" on the Palestinian issue. In a separate development, two groups claimed responsibility for the 8 November bombings of Iraqi targets in Nicosia: the pro-Syrian "Eagles of the Revolution" and the previously unknown "Iraqi Islamic Revenge" Organization, Nicosia radio reported.

Afghanistan

The security forces have completely restored peace in and around Herat as a result of successful operations in which over 350 "criminals" were "crushed" and 75 were arrested, Kabul radio announced 8 November. In Pakistan, a pro-mujahidin news agency cited by AFP reported that Soviet soldiers of Tajik origin mutinied at a camp in Kunduz Province 7 October, sparking off a battle in which 80 Soviet soldiers were killed.

As for the political situation, President Babrak Karmal stressed the need to broaden the composition of the government leadership in a 9 November speech carried by Kabul radio, asserting that the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers should include "credible representatives" of the different social groups and that authority should not be a PDPA monopoly. He advocated a "principled and flexible compromise" to reach national accord. At a press conference the same day, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq referred to "positive indications" of Soviet interest in promoting a political solution to the Afghan problem, AFP noted.

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UN Group, Tunisia, Condemn U.S. Anti-Libya Plan
LD091003 Kuwait KUNA in English
0913 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, Nov 9 (KUNA) — The Arab group condemned Friday evening a U.S. plan to destabilize the Libyan Government "as was reported" in an American publication.

THE WASHINGTON POST said last Sunday that a covert plan to undermine the Libyan Government through supporting countries opposed to Tripoli was to be carried by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with the approval of President Reagan.

"The plan, as disclosed, constitutes a clear violation of the basic principles of international law governing relations among states, and is contrary to the principles of the U.N. Charter," the 21-member group said following a meeting here.

The Arab group added, "the plan represents a dangerous attempt at interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign, independent state and constitutes a dangerous pattern which is frought with grave consequences."

While reaffirming its condemnation of all attempts aimed at weakening Arab states, the Arab group expressed its solidarity with and support for Libya and its people.

Further, the group which is chaired this month by the Libyan charge d'affaire, Rajab Azzarouk, expressed the hope the disclosure of that plan "will constitute a deterrent and a constraint against resort to such subversive and state-sponsored terrorist acts."

The Libyan Foreign Minister 'Al-Turayki said in a letter to the secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar this week the existence of a "terrorist plot" was confirmed by the fact that the U.S. Administration has not denied it.

Well-informed Arab sources told KUNA a last minute protest by Tunisia on its inclusion as one of the participants in the Arab group's statement on Libya was solved when the group dropped the word "unanimously" before stating their condemnation of the reported U.S. plan.

Tunisia severed this fall its diplomatic relations with its neighbour Libya.

'Arafat Congratulates Craxi on Vote of Confidence
LD082139 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text of message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Forces to Bettino Craxi, Italian prime minister — read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency Bettino Craxi, warm greetings.

We have been following the Italian parliamentary sessions during which your government won a vote of confidence with great interest. On this occasion, Mr Prime Minister, I have the pleasure of expressing to Your Excellency, respected government and your friendly people, on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people, members of the PLO Executive Committee and on my own behalf, the renewing of confidence in your government by the representatives of the friendly Italian people reflects your people's support for your wise and courageous policies, which you are following in your governmental program; this reaffirms the friendly Italian leadership, government, people, and friendly parties' support for justice and the right of colonized peoples to liberation from colonialist domination through the use of every political and military means to realize their freedom, independence, and sovereignty. This renewed confidence in you turns a new page of Italy's contemporary political history which would be linked to historical traditions of opposition to partitioning and support for the liberation and unity of its people under the leadership of Italy's great historical leaders who firmly established Italy's freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Your commitment to these examples and principles in the Italian domestic and foreign policies is the source of admiration, appreciation and respect from your people and all your friends, and the world people struggling for their freedom, independence, and sovereignty.

Dear Prime Minister, we have noticed, from you personally and from your government, these firm principled stands of defending justice and for a peaceful settlement to our Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, on more than one occasion and in many assemblies. This has firmly established ties of friendship and mutual cooperation which link Italy and the PLO, and Italy and Arab countries together at bilateral and (?multilateral) levels. This has (?reflected favorably) on the interests of the two friendly peoples and the interests of Arab and Italian peoples, and in the interest of peace, stability, and security in the Mediterranean region.

Despite all the difficulties, obstacles, plots, and attacks which our Palestinian Arab people are made to face, I can assure Your Excellency, of the 23d year of our continuing action for the realization of just and comprehensive peace [words indistinct] our people regain their national rights, including their right of return, self-determination, and establishing their independent Palestinian state.

I repeat my hearty congratulations on this [word indistinct] confidence in you and wish you continued good health, happiness and success in achieving the objectives of your friendly Italian people of progress and prosperity. Please accept my respects.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

KUWAIT

USSR Ambassador Discusses Mideast Issues

LD090953 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0829 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 9 Nov (KUNA) — In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, published here today, USSR ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov affirmed yesterday's statement to KUNA by Vladimir Lomeyko that the USSR will not restore relations with Israel and that the Kremlin's position is a firm and principled one, as long as Tel-Aviv continues with its aggressive expansionist policy in the occupied Arab territories. Akopov denied reports of an impending resumption of relations between the USSR and Israel, describing them as unfounded.

Ambassador Akopov pointed out that rumors of an impending restoration of relations between the USSR and Israel might have been disseminated by Israel itself to cast doubt on the Soviet Union's intentions toward the Arabs as regards the issues now rife in the Arab arena.

Speaking of Soviet-Kuwaiti cooperation, the ambassador said that it is improving and that "the fact that economic and political cooperation between the two countries has continued for a quarter of a century provides the best proof of this."

The Soviet ambassador disclosed that Soviet Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov will visit Kuwait in December in response to the invitation from his Kuwaiti counterpart Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, who visited Moscow last year.

Referring to the Sultanate of Oman's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR, Ambassador Akopov said that it followed contacts and consultations held by the two countries to find common ground for understanding over the establishment of diplomatic relations. He described Soviet-Omani relations as relations of mutual respect, and as merely the first step on the road to the ultimate goal of the establishment of international peace and security and common cooperation in various fields. He disclosed that Moscow and Muscat will soon be exchanging ambassadors.

Ambassador Akopov declared his country's strong rejection of any interference in the affairs of the Gulf, saying: "We will stand by the Gulf to the very end because we are fully aware that its security is the responsibility of its people and any attempt at interference would be tantamount to covert attempts at indirect interference with a view to dominating the destinies of the nations there." He said that we reject such attempts from anywhere.

The Soviet ambassador called for the call of reason to be heeded, thus ending the Iraqi-Iranian war, and for a start to negotiations for resolving this tragedy. He said that Moscow is exerting all efforts for finding a solution acceptable to both sides and that "we reject any interference in the Gulf war for any other purpose than bringing it to an end."

The Soviet ambassador to Kuwait strongly denied reports of tension between Moscow and the legitimate Palestinian leadership, saying that this is "a dream and has no foundation." He affirmed the importance of finding a solution to the tragedy of the Palestinian Arab people. He added that imperialism and Zionism have done all they can to deprive the Palestinian Arab people of their inalienable right, enjoyed by all other peoples, to set up their own state and their own political, economic and social institutions in their own land.

He added that the USSR spares no effort in seeking the realization of these sublime and noble objectives — a matter which receives the appreciation, understanding and gratitude of the Palestinian Arab masses. He pointed out that the relations between the Soviet and Palestinian peoples and leaders are characterized by a spirit of comradeship and true friendship.

U.S. Said To Have Leaked Document on Libya

LD101009 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0722 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Nov (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today affirmed anew that the United States is planning and plotting against all the Arab states with the aim of weakening them and preoccupying them with matters of no use to them.

It said that the latest ploy the United States has contrived was the document published by *THE WASHINGTON POST* confirming the determination of the U.S. Administration to "destabilize the situation in Libya and create troubles for the Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in collaboration with Arab quarters."

The paper pointed out that *THE WASHINGTON POST* is the organ of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Its relationship with the CIA is no longer a secret, and neither is the fact that all documents the aforementioned paper publishes are leaked to it deliberately, whether to throw light on some event or to abort a specific event.

It explained that it was the U.S. Administration and the CIA which leaked the document to *THE WASHINGTON POST*, and to show that it was concerned and meticulous, the U.S. Administration claimed that it would investigate the matter to learn how the document was leaked to the paper. The Kuwaiti paper has warned that by this exposed ploy and by its clear ugly blackmail, the U.S. Administration wanted to send more than one message, first to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and then to certain Arab leaders.

OMAN

Minister 'Abdallah Departs for Baghdad

GF110650 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 11 Nov (WAKH) — Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Muscat today for Baghdad on a visit to last several days.

Radio Muscat quoted the minister as saying that his visit to Iraq falls within the framework of the results of the sixth GCC summit that was held in Muscat recently. This visit is also designed to

hold continuous consultation between the GCC countries and Iraq, in particular. 'Alawi added that during his visit to Iraq he will become closely acquainted with Iraqi views on current developments in the region, particularly with regard to the Iraq-Iran war. Answering a question on the possibility of paying a visit to Iran, 'Alawi said that he does not rule out paying a visit to Iran when the current contacts and consultations have been completed.

Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah is accompanied by a delegation comprising Ibrahim Hamud al-Subhi, the GCC secretary general assistant for political affairs, and 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari, who is in charge of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Returns 11 Nov

GF112009 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 11 Nov (WAKH) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah returned to Muscat from Baghdad today following a 1-day visit to Iraq.

Upon his return, the minister said that during his visit he held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and that "he sensed total understanding with regard to the GCC countries' concept of achieving security, peace, and safety and to find the appropriate means to end the current war between Iraq and Iran."

Answering a question about his meeting with the Iranian charge d'affaires in Muscat 2 days ago, Mr 'Alawi said that the Iranian charge d'affaires was informed about the GCC countries' complete point of view and that he briefed him on the efforts that the GCC countries can exert to improve the current situation and to help end the Iraq-Iran war.

In his statement carried by ONA, Mr 'Alawi referred to the "Cairo declaration" issued by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat recently and said that this step will make the Palestinian issue gain a big political dimension. He hoped that this Palestinian stance will lead to a more political support for the current activities to settle the Palestinian issue.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Official Source' Denies Financing Riots in Libya

GF091909 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Nov (SPA) — Responding to an article written by Jack Anderson in *THE WASHINGTON POST* on 8 November, in which he stated that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has financially supported Libyans residing outside Libya so that they could carry out acts of rioting in their country, an official source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stated that this is not the first time that such reports have been published. He stated that the Kingdom categorically denied this news as soon as it appeared.

He added that there is no doubt that the brothers in Libya and in every Arab country realize the objective behind this news and know that the policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia causes it to refrain from and denounce such methods and rejects interference in the local affairs of any fraternal or friendly country. The Kingdom has found it necessary to elaborate on the matter in order to stress its inaccurancy.

'Flirtation' Between Moscow, Tel Aviv Viewed

LD082229 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 85

[News and comment by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Observers are following the changes which might occur in the relations between the Soviet Union and Israel following the meeting held in New York between the Soviet foreign minister and the enemy prime minister.

The enemy prime minister's recent proposal at the United Nations of what he termed a peace initiative was aimed at getting around many things, the most important of which was the reaction caused by the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, which led to increased feelings of wrath toward Israeli practices. These had been and continue to be aimed at rebuffing any attempt to seek a just and durable peace. What drew one's attention was the enemy prime minister's acceptance of negotiations under international auspices after he had strongly rejected the establishment of anything but direct contacts between the parties concerned and with the participation of no one but the United States. To Peres' surprise, despite the varying international reactions, the point on which the observers agree is that the enemy prime minister spoke about negotiations without submitting the required formula for such negotiations. It was obvious that this initiative is not aimed at dealing with facts as much as at influencing events that recently began to put pressure on Israeli stances, which reject all attempts based on the search for a just and durable solution. It is common knowledge that the Israelis place a ban on the participation of the Soviet Union in any negotiations, but Tel Aviv's retreat from this condition has brought forth a number of questions which continue to be in need of definitive answers, despite certain developments which resemble indirect answers to a number of these questions. These developments include the contacts that took place between the ambassadors of the Soviet Union and Israel in Paris, about which it had been said that the main topic was an attempt to restore diplomatic relations between the two sides, the restoration of which Tel Aviv requires before agreeing to Soviet participation in an international conference. It appears that the Israeli conditions do not stop here but go beyond this, to the demand that Soviet Jews be allowed to emigrate to occupied Palestine. As is known, when the Soviets severed their relations with Israel in 1967, their condition for restoring relations was that Israel withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied during its aggression that year. It appears that it is difficult for a major power to retract its conditions so easily; this retraction might come, but at a price. Although it is difficult to predict the final outcome, the surprise initiative of the enemy prime minister from the UN rostrum suggests that the final outcome may be not that the Israelis will come to terms with the facts, but on the contrary, that the Israelis will insist on obtaining everything while in return giving nothing. The development of events in the coming days will reveal the true intentions which are now surrounding the flirtation between Moscow and Tel Aviv.

UAE

President Sends Message on Region to Reagan

GF111816 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 11, (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan has sent a verbal message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, dealing with latest developments in the Middle East.

The message, which also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war and issues of mutual concern, was conveyed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah during a meeting here today with U.S. Ambassador George Quincey Lumsden.

WAKH quoted 'Abdallah as saying that he reviewed with the U.S. envoy the Middle East situation and bilateral relations.

Chinese Envoy Denies Ties With Israel Considered

NC112103 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 11 (AFP) — China will "never" establish relations with Israel unless it changes its policy of aggression against the Arabs, China's ambassador to the United Arab Emirates was quoted today as saying.

Hu Changlin in a statement to the semi-official UAE daily *EMIRATES NEWS*, said, "our policy in the Middle East is clear. The Israelis must withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 including Jerusalem, and must stop their aggression and expansion."

Mr Hu firmly denied Western news reports that China was contemplating relations with Israel.

"Unless Israel changes its attitude and stops its policy of aggression and expansion China will never have any relations with it," the daily quoted him as saying.

China, Mr. Hu said, had diplomatic relations with 19 of 22 members of the Arab League, including Kuwait, the UAE and Oman.

He said Peking's relations with Saudi Arabia, a leading member of the Gulf Cooperation Council would depend on the "willingness of the two countries".

PDRY

Verdict Condemns Espionage Network Members

GF101404 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] During its open session at the Supreme Court hall today, the Supreme Court of the Republic issued its verdict on criminal case No. 4 of 1985 concerning those accused of operating an espionage network for foreign intelligence. The verdict condemned the accused 11 people and charged them with organized activity designed to perpetrate the crime of treason against the fatherland, according to Articles 102 and 109, Clause 2 in the Law of Penalties No. 3 of 1976. With regard to the penalty, the verdict stated the following:

'Ali Sayyid Salih, 10 years imprisonment; Shahab Qasim Isma'il, 7 years imprisonment; 'Ali ibn 'Ali Salih al-Rada'i, execution; 'Ali 'Abdallah 'Ali Ba Shubayl, execution; Mahmud Khamis Sa'id, 15 years; Mahmud 'Ahmad Mahmud, 15 years; Mu'awiyah Sa'id Salim, 12 years; Nasir Ahmad Nasir, 5 years; Khalid Muhammad 'Ali, 5 years; Ahmad Fadl Sa'id, 12 years; Khalid 'Abdallah Rubati, execution. The verdict pointed out with regard to the penalty of imprisonment that the time already served in custody will be deducted according to Article 81 of the Penalties Code and Article 559, Clause 3, on criminal measures. With regard to the penalties of death sentence, they should not be implemented until after ratification by the Supreme People's Council Presidium, according to the Article 575, Clause 3 of criminal procedures, and until the evidences used in the case has been confirmed.

YAR

President's Note for Reagan Given to U.S. Envoy

GF101956 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, today received the U.S. ambassador in Sanaa. He handed him a message from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message deals with our country's stand on the latest developments in the Arab region, foremost being the treacherous Zionist aggression against Tunisia and the PLO headquarters and what the U.S. Administration has done with regard to this aggression. The message also affirms our country's firm and principled stand in supporting the Arab Palestinian people's struggle and their right to return to their land and to set up their independent state on their national soil under the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that this message comes within the framework of a major Arab initiative. It also has learned that a number of Arab kings and presidents have sent similar messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Supreme Court Sentences 3 to Death for Spying

NC101500 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Aden, Nov 10 (AFP) — Three South Yemenis were sentenced to death today by the country's supreme state security court for spying for a foreign power, it was announced here. Eight other South Yemenis also indicted for spying were sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to 12 years, and two other accused spies were acquitted. The death sentences cannot be carried out before a presidential decree is issued approving them. The name of the country for whom they were allegedly spying was not identified.

Mubarak on 'Next Step,' 'Arafat's Statement

NC091836 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has expressed the hope that the Middle East peace process will proceed in order to avert any problems. He said: We truly hope that there will be no violence.

In a statement to journalists at the Al-Qubbah Palace this evening, President Mubarak answered a question about Egypt's next step following the Cairo declaration. He said: We believe that action must be based on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. King Husayn is working within this framework and we will exert efforts to help in this direction.

Asked whether Yasir 'Arafat's statements about the PLO's commitment to restrict its operations to the West Bank and Gaza includes Israel as well, President Mubarak said: I believe that someone affirmed yesterday that the declaration does not include Israel but involves the West Bank and Gaza. This is how I understand it. I have not discussed this matter with anyone but I take it to mean the West Bank and Gaza. He noted: We truly hope that there will be no violence so that we may proceed with the peace process and avoid any problems.

'Abd al-Majid, 'Arafat Discuss Peace Efforts

NC101721 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this evening. The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying 'Arafat and the discussion dealt with ways to promote the peace efforts in the light of the Cairo declaration.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat has called for more fedayeen attacks inside the Arab territories occupied by Israel. In an interview with Abu Dhabi television, 'Arafat explained that the Cairo declaration denouncing acts of violence outside the occupied territories does not mean that the organization has abandoned armed struggle. He added that the Cairo declaration was a diplomatic response to the hostile campaign against the PLO launched by the United States and Israel.

PLO Prepared To Accept International Resolutions

NC082257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that the PLO is prepared to accept all international resolutions that have been adopted by the United Nations. He added that the PLO is eager to observe international law.

In an interview that will appear in tomorrow's edition of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, 'Arafat said that Israel, which is the only state that was established by an international resolution, is like the United States, in that both disregard international resolutions and completely refuse to recognize and implement them.

'Arafat declared that any negotiations should be held within the framework of an international conference attended by the Soviet Union, the United States, the other UN Security Council permanent members, and the parties concerned with the Middle East conflict.

Yasir 'Arafat Departs From Cairo 11 Nov

NC111236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Cairo today at the end of a 1-week visit to Egypt. He was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Ali Lutfi, the prime minister; Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs; and Zuhdi al-Qidrah, PLO representative to Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid Leaves for Jordan With Message

NC110828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo for Amman today on a brief visit to Jordan. During this visit, he will deliver a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to King Husayn. The message reflects Egyptian-Jordanian coordination to boost the Middle East peace efforts. It is also designed to inform the king about the outcome of recent Egyptian-Palestinian talks.

Affirms Importance of PLO

NC111359 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Before departing Cairo for Amman with a message from President Husni Mubarak to King Husayn, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, affirmed to our correspondent that the Egyptian role in the forthcoming stage will focus on the importance of the PLO as a basic party in the peace negotiations to resolve the Palestinian issue. 'Abd al-Majid said that the Cairo declaration has set forth new proposals; namely, the rejection of terrorism and acts of violence outside the occupied Arab territory.

When asked how the Cairo declaration and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement could be made to fit together, Dr 'Abd al-Majid replied:

[Begin recording] As a matter of fact, the Cairo declaration is based on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This agreement was a good start, and such cooperation must continue. Egypt supports this cooperation.

[Question] What is your comment on reports that a Jordanian-Syrian meeting is being considered? Do you think that this meeting will affect Jordanian-Palestinian moves?

['Abd al-Majid] No. What I would like to say is that we are not against Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement. It is a rapprochement

between two Arab and neighboring peoples. As long as it is not at the expense of the Palestinian issue, I think Egypt will support this rapprochement. [end recording]

Says Husayn Meeting 'Excellent'

NC111410 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Amman, 11 Nov (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan received a message from President Husni Mubarak during a meeting today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. 'Abd al-Majid had arrived in Amman earlier in the day.

Following the meeting, 'Abd al-Majid told a MENA correspondent in Amman that King Husayn had given him a reply for President Mubarak. He described his meeting as great and excellent.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri hosted a banquet in honor of Dr 'Abd al-Majid, which was attended by a number of Jordanian ministers and senior officials. 'Abd al-Majid will return to Cairo later today.

Security Foils Libyan Assassination Attempt

NC111505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — In a statement to journalists today, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi revealed that the Egyptian security forces have aborted a new Libyan attempt to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, Muhammad al-Muqaryaf, and other Libyan refugess in Egypt.

In his statement, which was made following President Husni Mubarak's meeting with the NDP Parliamentary Committee, Ahmad Rushdi gave details of the Libyan endeavour. He said that the attempt to assassinate 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush took place in November last year. After foiling the plot, the security forces expected other attempts to make up for the unsuccessful one.

The interior minister said: In light of our anticipation and because we have sources infilitrating Libyan intelligence, last April we received information that 4-member groups have been formed in Libya and a total of 28 Libyans are being trained. In other words, seven teams will be sent to Egypt. These are suicide squads and their ultimate goal is to exterminate the Libayn refugees residing in Egypt.

In his statement, Ahmad Rushdi said: After verifying the information, and with the consent of the head of the state's security prosecution, we started monitoring the arrival of these people. They first planned to arrive via Cairo airport with forged passports. However, later they changed their plan and decided to come across the western desert. They arrived on 2 November 1985 in a Toyota. The reading on its odometer was 3,600 km. This means that the car was brand new.

The interior minister said that the security forces seized three machineguns, a Breta machinegun, four pistols, four silencers, eight hand grenades, and a quantity of magazines. All these weapons were hidden in the desert.

Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi said that the ministry informed the prosecution of the arrival of these people. The prosecution then sent a team to where the car was parked and inspected it. We left the car there and centered our attention on the four people who had rented a furnished apartment in Alexandria.

Continuing his statement, the interior minister said that the ministry followed the movements of the Libyans through surveillance and audio-visual recordings. They were watched closely by the security men. The interior minister said that the Libyans asked our source to supply them with identity cards to use if they became suspected. He added that the source had actually supplied them with the identity cards. They were later informed that Muhammad al-Muqaryaf and 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush were invited to lunch by a Libyan called 'Ali al-Sha'ir in the (Kanj) Maryut area near Alexandira.

Ahmad Rushdi said that the Libyan elements agreed that they should inspect the area before carrying out their plan.

The interior minister said that the banquet was to be held at a farm in (Kanj) Maryut, and on the day before, they went there. A soldier and a policeman received them and offered them a cup of tea. Afterward, they left the farm for their apartment in Alexandria. The next day, the date set for the operation, our source agreed to bring them a different car and to park it at the farm. Our source also agreed to bring a second car to take them to the farm. They agreed that one individual together with our source, who came from Libya and informed the Egyptian authorities of this operation from the outset, would wait at the farm.

The interior minister further stated that these Libyans arrived at the farm. The security forces followed them with cameras, snapping pictures of their actions. It is clear from the film that they opened the trunk of the car, brought out arms, and sat in the car to agree on their plan. The Libyans did not detect the security forces' cameras. When they drove toward the entrance, a police force was waiting for them in an ambulance.

The interior minister said that the Libyans believed that it was an ordinary vehicle and waved it out of their way, but the ambulance blocked them. Our officers got out of the ambulance and surrounded them at the entrance of the farm.

The interior minister said that there were approximately 50 Libyans at the farm, including 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush. However, Muhammad al-Muqaryaf was abroad.

The interior minister described this operation as a big one and the security forces did a good job in monitoring the Libyan's movements. All the security emn's actions were cooridnated with the state prosecution office.

The interior minister said: I still expect Al-Qadhdhafi to send more men. It seems he still has not learned a lesson from his previous unsuccessful attempts last year to assassinate Al-

Bakkush. As I have said, Al-Qadhdhafi prepared seven groups for subversive action. This is the first.

The interior minister affirmed that no other security organizations participated or cooperated with the Egyptian security forces. He said that the Egyptian security forces carried out the whole operation and that they had informed only the president of the Republic. The state prosecution, he noted, has been interrogating the defendents for 4 days. He pointed out that Egyptian television will feature a program on this operation after the 2100 newscast today.

Further Details

NC111714 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, Nov 11 (AFP) — Libyan agents tried to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush on November 2, but the attempt was foiled by police, Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi said here today.

Mr. Rushdi said Egyptian police arrested a five-member Libyan suicide commando as it was preparing to attack the King Marriott Restaurant 20 Kms (12 miles) west of Alexandria.

Mr. Al-Bakkush was dining at the restaurant with about a dozen opponents of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Mr. Rushdi said the commando was also planning to assassinate Mohammad al-Muqaryaf, head of the National Libyan Salvation Front, which claimed responsibility for an attack last year on the Al-'Aziziyah barracks at Tripoli.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has a personal office in the barracks.

The attack on the restaurant was cofirmed by Mr. al-Bakkush, who told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that several people had been wounded in a fierce gun battle between police and the suicide commando.

He said all the Libyans dining with him were immediately evacuated from the restaurant. But Mr al-Bakkush would not confirm the presence of Mr. al-Muqaryaf there.

7.5 Million Dinars Allocated

NC111614 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has stated that the Libyan regime allocated the sum of 7.5 million Libyan dinars for the five terrorists who were assigned to assassinate 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush and Muhammad al-Muqayrif, who are political refugees in Egypt.

Rushdi added that each of the five terrorists would have collected 1.5 million Libyan Dinars had the operation succeeded. The interior minister said that 7,000 Libyan dinars were seized from the five terrorists. This was part of a total of 10,000 dinars which they received in Libya to cover their expenses during the operation. They had spent 3,000 dinars before they were arrested.

Names of Accused Reported

NC112222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Television showed a film tonight on the security forces monitoring the movements of the participants in the terrorist attempt which was foiled by Egyptian authorities. The purpose of the attempt was to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, Libyan political refugee Muhammad al-Muqayrif, and some other Libyan political refugees in Egypt.

The film shows security men monitoring the terrorists as they crossed the Egyptian border as well as their movements, meetings, and plans to assassinate Al-Bakkush and some of the Libyan regime's opponents.

The accused were shown watching the house of one of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's opponents in the suburbs of Alexandria. The film also showed their attempts to obtain information on Al-Qadhdhafi's opponents who were meeting in this house. There were pictures of the terrorists at the time of their arrest.

The television also carried some of the confessions of the four people accused of conducting this abortive terrorist attempt. They are Yusuf al-Madani, a corporal in the Libyan Jamahariyah's security organization, Muhammad Siddiq, sergeant first class in the organization, Muhriz Muhammad 'Umar, a corporal in the same organization, and Saqr 'Abdallah Maydun, an official of the organization.

Lufti Announces Resumption of Tabah Talks

NC120929 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has emphasized that the Cairo Declaration announced by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his visit to Egypt represents the last chance for the United States and Israel to move toward peace.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*, Dr Lutfi pointed out that Egypt's Arab character is indisputable. He added that Egypt and Israel will hold a new round of talks on the Tabah issue in the next few weeks.

Egypt's 'Reintegration' Into Arab Ranks Reported

NC101919 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, Nov 10 (AFP) — Tunisia is to participate in next month's meeting of the Arab committees of Afro-Asian Solidarity in Cairo, Egyptian sources said here today.

They added that the holding of the meeting in Cairo marked the first step in Egypt's reintegration into Arab political ranks, from which it was expelled following its signing of the Camp David peace accords with Israel in 1979.

Tunisia's participation was announced after talks between the committee's secretary-general, Ahmad Hamrush, and the offi-

cial in charge of foreign relations for Tunisia's ruling Destourian Socialist Party, Sadiq Faydallah.

Mr Faydallah was visiting Egypt to attend the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee's celebration of the 15th anniversary of the death of Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

Military Commanders on Exercises With U.S.

GF111130 Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Nov (QNA) — Lieutenant General 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, commander of the Naval forces, has contended that the Armed Forces have not thus far issued a decision concerning any joint exercises with the U.S. forces — such as were scheduled to be held in December.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, the military official stated that joint exercises, with any foreign power, take place according to the condition of relations with that foreign country. He pointed out that the general command of his country's forces are to make such a decision.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi, commander of the Air Force, made a similar statement. He indicated that President Husni Mubarak, in his capacity as the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, stressed halting the joint exercises due to be held with the U.S. forces in December. He maintained that the exercises are not restricted to the U.S. forces only, as Egypt held exercises with British and French forces.

Saddam Sends Message to Reagan Decrying Tunis Raid

JN101222 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received U.S. Ambassador David Newton in Baghdad this morning and handed him a written message from President Saddam Husayn to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. INA has learned that the message deals with the recent events in the region and affirms Iraq's stand toward the Israeli aggression against Tunisia and the U.S. position on this aggression. It also deals with the U.S. aggression on the Egyptian plane and reaffirms Iraq's firm stand in supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO leadership.

INA has also learned that today, 10 November, was chosen as the date to deliver the letter because 40 days have passed since the Zionist aggression on Tunisia and 1 month since the Egyptian plane was forced by U.S. Air Force planes to land at a U.S. base. INA learned that President Saddam Husayn's message to President Ronald Reagan is within the framework of a large-scale Arab initiative. It is expected that similar letters from a number of Arab leaders will be handed to the U.S. President today. Some letters have been delivered over the past few days and others will be delivered this week.

Message Detailed

JN111140 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] INA has learned that in his message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan today, President Saddam Husayn explained Iraq's stand toward the U.S. support for the hostile Zionist raid on Tunis and the U.S. military aircraft's interception of a civilian Egyptian airliner. INA has also learned that the president reviewed in his letter to the U.S. President the situation in the region and the large problems that jeopardize security and stability in it, foremost being the Palestine question, which, after tens of years of painful suffering, has not found a just solution that is consistent with the sublime beliefs in which mankind believes, particularly the heavenly religions that is in harmony with the spirit of the modern age and that is based on international law, which supports the peoples' right to determine their destiny through their own free will.

President Saddam Husayn added: Out of our faith in these beliefs and in harmony with the spirit of the modern age — and not only because we are Arabs — we supported and continue to support the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the attainment of their legitimate rights, particularly their right to determine their destiny with full freedom and to establish an independent state on their land. We also supported and continue to support the PLO, considering it the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, because it was these people who chose it and who are entitled to make such a choice without any trusteeship.

The president referred to the U.S. Government's stand, which refuses to recognize the PLO as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, indicating our basic disagreement with this stand, which can find no convincing justification from the standpoint of international law, in addition to the fact that it is inconsistent with the tangible facts in our region. He also indicated the surprise and pain caused by a U.S. Government statement accusing the PLO of being a terrorist organization. The president stressed Iraq's rejection of terrorism, considering it contrary to our religious teachings and cultural heritage as well as detrimental to our security and stability, as confirmed by the Casablanca summit communique. He affirmed that Iraq cannot in any case agree to term the Palestinian people's struggle as terrorism because this description is biased and far from the truth.

After the president had indicated that it is not possible to distinguish the regrettable incidents aimed at civilians that sometimes occur — incidents which Iraq does not support — from the state of frustration overwhelming the displaced, oppressed people who are deprived of the hope to return to their land and who are being exposed to matchless terrorism and oppression at the hands of the Israeli occupation authorities, he stressed our conviction that the right and just way to avert such incidents is to work seriously for the elimination of the Israeli occupation from the Arab territory and to guarantee the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

The president expressed deep concern over the U.S. Government's attitude toward the Israeli air raid on the capital of Tunisia, the fraternal peace-loving Arab country, on 1 October 1985 — a raid aimed at the PLO headquarters as well as Tunisian civilian installations. He noted that scores of Palestinian and Tunisian citizens, including women and children, fell victims of this raid. He stressed that the U.S. Government's statements, which contained approval of the raid, mean in the Arab viewpoint that this government is ready to support Israel in its aggression against the Arab countries merely because Israel fabricates pretexts and defines by itself the targets of its aggression. He also stressed that these U.S. Government stands actually threaten the security and safety of all the Arab countries because all these countries consider the PLO a legitimate institution and extend to it both moral and material support. They also give it facilities in terms of both residence and labor. This means that all the Arab countries are exposed in the future to Israeli attacks similar to the aggression against Tunisia. It also means that the U.S. Government is ready to support and justify such attacks.

President Saddam Husayn emphasized that Iraq, while strongly protesting the U.S. Government's stand in support of this flagrant aggression against a fraternal Arab country and against a fraternal Arab organization, cannot but express its deep concern over the U.S. Government's future stands toward possible acts of aggression and piracy by Israel. Moreover, Iraq cannot but reject and denounce the action against the Egyptian civilian airliner by the U.S. Armed Forces, especially after the Egyptian Government had exerted sincere and responsible efforts to cooperate with the PLO's leadership in order to rescue the Italian ship passengers — an action that underlines a biased policy in dealing with the region's issues and an indifference to the sovereignty and dignity of the Arab countries,including those that have close ties with the U.S. Government.

After indicating the U.S. bias toward Israel and the way in which the United States is influenced by Israel's stands, which are motivated by hostile intentions and expansionist ambitions —

something which has become almost a firm characteristic of the stands adopted by the U.S. governments — the president said: While we emphasize our desire to establish relations with the United States on the bases of cooperation and mutual respect, we request the U.S. Government to reconsider its stand. As for the recent events, the U.S. Government is demanded to join the international community in its condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Tunis, especially since the international community — represented by the Security Council — has clearly voiced its condemnation of this aggression. Among those who condemned it were allies of the United States who share similar values with the U.S. people and government.

The president strongly warned against the repetititon of such stands in the future and called on the U.S. Government to adopt a balanced and fair stand toward the Palestine question and the PLO in line with the stand adopted by the overwhelming majority of international community members. After voicing Iraq's condemnation of terrorist acts against innocent people, the president expressed Iraq's strong hope to see the Palestinian people get rid of the Israeli oppression and occupation and restore their legitimate right to sovereignty on their land so that they can participate with the international community and all the peoples of the region in shouldering the responsibility of consolidating the pillars of peace, stability, and prosperity in this area.

Communiques Issued on Latest War Activities

10-11 Nov Operations

JN111733 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,018 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The swords of our great sons of the Armed Forces will continue to be brandished so long as the war continues and until the despotic Iranian rulers respond to the peace call.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our Air Force planes, the long arm of strong and daring Iraq, continue to hunt their prey, the maritime targets which transport supplies of aggression for the despotic clique. Our brave hawks dealt an accurate and effective strike against a large maritime target near Iranian shores at 1400 today, after which they safely returned to base, protected by God.

2. A brave force carried out a raid on enemy positions opposite its positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. In a lightning battle, the forces stormed enemy positions and clashed with the enemy, inflicting several losses on it. The force then searched the area of operations and safely returned to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, another brave patrol attacked an enemy group, capturing one enemy soldier while the rest fled. Our patrol safely returned to base with its prisoner. One enemy soldier was also killed in another area of the same sector. May God bless the hero men of the IV Army Corps sector.

3. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector sighted an enemy group trying to approach our positions. Our units pounded it with their weapons, forcing it to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one machinegun position and one infantry position were destroyed.

4. Four enemy soldiers were killed and one shelter was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector. One machinegun position and two enemy soldiers were killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra. An enemy ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses.

5. The forces of the clique of aggression and oppression ruling Iran shelled the Al-Qurnah environs with long-range artillery.

6. Escaping the despotism of the clique of evil ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 November 1985

9-10 Nov Operations

JN101734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,017 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 10 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Victory will continue to be the lot of great Iraq and of its sons, who defend their land, honor, and dignity.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A brave unit from the heroic 'Abbas Forces carried out a daring raid against enemy positions opposite its positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Using all types of weapons and with efficient artillery support, the force occupied enemy positions, killing 20, wounding many others, and destroying 5 infantry positions and the heavy machinegun. The force safely returned to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed three infantry positions, three ammunition dumps, one observation post, and one medium-caliber machinegun position, and killed four enemy troops.

2. Our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy troop and vehicular movements, hitting and destroying two enemy vehicles and killing two enemy troops.

3. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra sighted an enemy group, pounded it with its weapons, killing two enemy troops and wounding others. Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded enemy positions and an enemy troop concentration, destroying two infantry positions and killing three enemy troops.

5. Two enemy boats tried to approach one of our forward units positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our brave fighters confronted them with all types of weapons, forcing them to flee.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

7. Escaping the sanguinary regime ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian military and civilian personnel sought refuge with our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 November 1985

8-9 Nov Operations

JN091728 Baghdad Voice of Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,016 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 9 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The determination, enthusiasm, and courage of our Armed Forces' glorious sons increase with the continuation of war and as they compete to deal the harshest possible blows to the enemy until the despotic Iranian rulers yield to justice and peace.

The following is aroundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With resolution and efficiency, a brave force from the heroic Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces carried out a bold raid on enemy positions opposite our units in the II Army Corps central sector. After a fierce battle in which all types of weapons were used, the force stormed the enemy positions, killing 25 soldiers. The rest of the enemy troops fled under the fire of our brave soldiers after many of them had sustained various injuries. Ten infantry positions were also destroyed and quantities of serviceable weapons and equipment were captured. The force then returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, three enemy soldiers were killed and one observation post and one 60-mm mortar were destroyed.

Blessed be the brave men from the heroic Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces. God bless the hero II Army Corps fighters — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

2. Our hero artillery men in the I Army Corps northern sector intensified their strikes against enemy positions, gun emplacements, vehicles, and artillery, destroying one tubular launcher. Fire was seen arising from it. They also destroyed two observation posts, killing their occupants, one machinegun, two mortar emplacements, and one large vehicle.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra engaged enemy forward positions with artillery and various other types of weapons, inflicting large losses in men and destroying one vehicle. Ambulances were seen evacuating the enemy losses.

4. One of our patrols brought two light launchers and a quantity of hardware from no-man's-land in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. An enemy tubular launcher was burned and destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

5. Fleeing the persecution of the clique of tyranny and charlatanism ruling Iran, fresh groups of Iranian civilians defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The forces of the clique of tyranny and aggression shelled Al-Qurnah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 November 1985

7-8 Nov Operations

JN081730 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,015 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave soldiers continue to prove that Iraq is the stronger side because it is in the right and because it possesses the means of superiority over the ruling Iranian clique, which has deviated from the good, peaceful path.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our courageous helicopter pilots carried out daring attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra, inflicting losses in men and equipment. They returned with their planes safely to base, God be praised.

2. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector destroyed an enemy infantry position, one machinegun emplacement, and one observation post. After an abortive attempt to advance toward our positions in the same sector yesterday, the enemy suffered 20 dead and more than 20 wounded in addition to the figures that were mentioned in our communique No 2,014 issued yesterday.

3. An enemy patrol attempted to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our brave fighters opened fire and forced the patrol members to flee. One of our units destroyed an enemy observation post and wounded a number of enemy men in the same sector.

4. Our forward units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra opened artillery fire on enemy positions, troop movements, vehicles, and engineering equipment, killing two, destroying one vehicle, and damaging one excavator.

5. One ammunition dump was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector and another ammunition dump was burned in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. The criminal enemy shelled (Biyarah) with long-range artillery.

7. At 0630 [0330 GMT] today, three enemy planes tried to penetrate our international border in the northern sector. Two other planes attempted to penetrate our international border in the VI Army Corps sector, aiming at civilian targets. Our ground resistance men intercepted the planes and forced them to flee without even coming close to their targets.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 November 1985

Envoy Cited on Country Increasing Oil Exports

AU081706 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Toulouse, France, Nov 8 (AFP) — Iraq should be able to export 1.5 million barrels of oil per day from 1987, Iraqi ambassador to France Muhammad S. al-Mashshat said here today.

Oil analysts believe that up to September Iraq, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), was exporting about one million barrels per day, and that since then it has been exporting about 1.3 million barrels per day.

The ambassador, who was in this southwestern region of France to make contacts with industrialists, noted: We experienced financial liquidity problems when Syria cut deliveries of our oil across its territory in April 1982.

"But we coped with this with the opening a few weeks ago of a pipeline through Saudi Arabia. This pipeline has a capacity of 500,000 barrels a day. Work is under way to increase its export capacity by the end of 1987 to 1.5 million barrels."

Mr. al-Mashshat said he was surprised at local industrialists' lack of understanding of the situation in Iraq which discouraged them from taking risks. But Iraq has already won the war against Iran, he declared, and despite five years of warfare, Iraq has continued its development. The ambassador urged the French Government to take economic sanctions against Iran in the same way that it had acted against South Africa.

Husayn Message to Reagan Condemns Tunis Raid

JN111926 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — Jordan has joined a number of fraternal Arab countries in condemning the U.S. position on the Israeli air raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, as well as the interception of the Egyptian passenger plane by U.S. jet fighters. His Majesty King Husayn has sent a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to this effect. The message was delivered to the U.S. ambassador in Amman yesterday.

Husayn Letter to Al-Rifa'i on Relations With Syria

JN102048 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1810 GMT 10 Nov 85

["Text" of 10 November letter from King Husayn to Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i — read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved Zayid al-Rifa'i, our prime minister, may God protect you: I would like to express to you and to your colleagues in the Cabinet my utmost trust. I would also like to convey to you and your colleagues sincerest feelings of amity and appreciation, coupled with my best wishes for success and progress to all of you in serving the homeland and the people in a manner that, God willing, will contribute to the fulfillment of our hopes and the attainment of our objectives.

I feel that we in Jordan are on the threshold of a new era in our nation's life, an era fraught with momentous challenges but also replete with great hopes. This makes this stage a crossroads. Either we move toward the nation's welfare and dignity, the establishment of the bases of its security and stability, the securing of the future of its generations, the safeguarding of its dignity, and the enhancement of its status, or the continuation of its fumbling, the dispersal of its potentials, the dismemberment of its body, the obliteration of its specific traits, and its degeneration, God forbid.

From this premise, I find myself dutybound to address you and our big and united Jordanian family frankly about some of what I feel I must warn you about, because the ability to progress with success toward the supreme national and pan-Arab objectives and toward safeguarding the march from the tamperers and the deceivers can be entrenched only with God's help, the people's determination, and clear vision and maturity.

There is no doubt that everybody remembers that in the second half of the 1970's we and fraternal Syria found ourselves experiencing crucial and difficult circumstances that made us, before anyone else, confront the danger of having those who covet us impose their will on us through pressure and threat, attempts to exploit military superiority against our interests and by blocking the road to our struggle, and endeavors to ward off the aggression and regain our legitimate rights. This being the case, it was only natural that we attempted to strengthen our brotherly relations with fraternal Syria which shares with us the same fate and dangers. We worked together, in a spirit of mutual trust and joint determination, to build a solid basis of cooperation and coordination and to weave a closely knit fabric among the institutions in the two countries on the road to integration that every sincere Arab works for and hopes to achieve.

To achieve this objective, we exerted all possible efforts with determination, vigor, and perseverance in the hope that this model of Syrian-Jordanian cooperation would become an example of what could be attained in terms of brotherly and good cooperation based on mutual trust and balanced dealings among the other Arab countries, irrespective of their political and social systems.

We proceeded on this course out of our deep conviction that permanence is the attribute of only God, peoples, and the nation. In any case, if responsibility has any meaning, one of its most sublime meanings is that any time is the time to work with self-denial, seriousness, and loyalty for the sake of future generations.

Suddenly, and amid this blessed movement, we were taken unawares by criminal, reprehensible, and bloody and tragic events in the Syrian arena, as a result of which many of our brothers and sons fell. We were grieved by them and at a loss as to how to explain their motives and objectives, particularly since they occurred at a time when solidarity and cohesion were needed among the sons of any Arab society and when understanding was required among all Arab countries.

Later, we heard from our brothers at the highest level of responsibility in Syria that some of what was taking place had roots in our Jordanian homeland and that some of its plans were being carried out through Jordan. We were surprised, astonished, and impressed. Insinuations were repeated. Through the course of time, insinuations turned into blame and accusation. Our astonishment increased because we believed the true mind of our kinfolk and were convinced that this talk could not apply to any citizen in this country, whose action is for the sake of God, the homeland, and the nation, and out of our certainty that we know them all and that none of them could allow himself to be a party to spreading evil or a tool of destruction in any fraternal country, particularly in Syria. With Syria, we had experienced difficult circumstances that had placed us in the first line to confront dangers posed to our nation and put us on the natural course, the course of sincere and firm cooperation for which we had seriously worked to entrench its bases on the road to mobilizing the Arab nation's resources and potentials when these destructive, painful incidents began to take place.

As a result of the escalation of recriminations and accusations by our brothers in Syria and in the absence of accurate information about what was taking place, the bright image we had in our minds about the nature of our relations with fraternal Syria began to suffer. A meeting was held between myself and His Excellency Brother Hafiz al-Asad in Belgrade on 8 May 1980 at the funeral of the late SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. President al-Asad reiterated his blame, and I repeated what I believed to be the truth — that what he said had no relationship with the truth. The situation deteriorated, estrangement took place, confidence was lost, and relations became tense to the point of mobilizing armies on our joint border. Suddenly the truth was revealed and we discerned what we had been ignorant of. We came to know that some of those who had something to do with

what had taken place in Syria in terms of bloody acts were among us and had sought shelter in the houses of the minority which had deviated from the truth; they had dressed up in our true religion and were connected with an international organization that took a number of Western, Arab, and Islamic cities and capitals as secure centers for its planning of bloody actions to harm Islam and deviate from its principles by carrying out murder and fanning sedition among people. And fear, tumult, or oppression which affecteth not in particular those of you who do wrong and know that God is strict in punishment. [Koranic verse]

We also knew that this handful was used to concealing its actions aimed at destroying what was being built under the cover of piety to God. In fact, they had no relationship with piety to God because piety means building the homeland and not destroying it, mobilizing efforts and not wasting them, uniting ranks and not fragmenting them, and deepening confidence and not undermining it. Piety to God means action for the sake of God through words and deeds. They impress on thee as a favor that they have embraced Islam. Say: Count not your Islam as a favor upon me: Nay, God has conferred a favor upon you that he has guided you to the faith, if ye be true and sincere. [Koranic verses]

I have mentioned all this in order to announce the following:

1. I was deceived for the first time, along with the overwhelming majority of the faithful sons of the homeland. Let everybody know that what took place still pains me, because I do not usually deny facts or cover misdeeds.

2. I would like to draw everybody's attention to the evils of this corrupt handful which is planning in the dark to divide ranks, fan sedition, and dismember the nation through the politicization of the true religion and the exploitation of the meaning of the noble good, the base of Islam, in political considerations, trusting that our enlightened family will be able, as usual, to distinguish between evil and good and avoid the traps of misguidance, avoid following the charlatans, the deceivers, and the corrupt on earth regardless of their shape, color, and clothes.

3. I should warn this misguided handful, which misused our confidence, that there is no place among us for the treacherous, the wicked, the conspirator, for those who receive orders from enemies and covetors, or for the corrupt who try to harm our commitments and pledges to near or far. We will never allow anybody to create ordeals or sedition to sow doubts between Jordan and any of its brothers. Jordan has been and will continue to exist for the nation; it will never depart from its kinfolk's unanimity. Those who harm any Arab harm all of us. Evil will harm only its perpetrators.

We have achieved steadfastness, thank God, through the cohesion of our Jordanian Arab people, who continue to adhere to their faith in the face of the fiercest challenges. We always move in various fields with a peaceful mind and we defend our responsibility to the coming Arab generations, carry out our national and pan-Arab duties with complete selfessness and honesty, and respect our commitments and promises with complete honesty and honor.

A new phase of work has begun between us and fraternal Syria in our service and that of our entire nation, a phase at which our Jordanian people rejoice, as shown by the people's representatives in the Senate and the House of Representatives during their reply to the speech from the throne. I am confident that these good beginnings will win the blessings and happiness of all our brothers in the vast Arab homeland.

God grant you success, safeguard our people, nation, and march from any tampering and harm, and foil the plots of the corrupt and the evildoers. They plot and plan and God too plans, but the best of planners is God. [Koranic verse]

Al-Rifa'i Reply

JN111951 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Nov 85

["Text" of letter from Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to King Husayn — read by announcer]

[Text] His Exalted Majesty King Husayn, may God preserve and support him.

I send you sincere greetings of allegiance, gratitude, and appreciation for the trust you have placed in me and my colleagues, a trust which we are proud of and from which we derive the determinationto proceed on our path toward serving the country under the leadership of its inspired leader and wise king who, with his clear vision and perspicacity, sees what others cannot see except the few men whom God has chosen to lead the faithful and to spread light in these dark times.

Your Hashemite Majesty, Sir, God has granted you patience in making decisions and level-headed courage that knows when and where to dare. You can proceed fearlessly and boldly when you make your decision. The whole world has recognized these two traits in you. The world paid tribute to your moderation and middle-of-the-road attitude and hailed your great courage in facing various vicissitudes in life. You have given your life to serve your country and nation and you have given your soul to defend your country and nation at home and abroad. You have always stood with dignity and pride, announcing to the whole world what you believed to be just, correct, and true, even if all mankind stood against you. You feared only God and you heeded the voice of conscience and duty.

Your latest letter to your prime minister was the most sincere example of your singular ability to face both yourself and others and to awaken the forgetful with the true, roaring voice that speaks to the whole world openly and frankly. Nobody can do this except great Husayn, who believes in his God, who has confidence in himself, and who is aware of the nature of his people and the genuine character of his nation. Husayn's people and nation reciprocate his trust. They adhere to him and are determined to follow his leadership because of his inveterate nobility of traits and after the days and experience have further sharpened his mind and ideas.

Your Hashemite Majesty, my colleagues and I have considered every word in your latest letter. We have further realized the

extent of your concern for the Arabs and the heavy Arab burdens you are shouldering. This makes it incumbent upon every sincere person in this nation to respond to Your Majesty's call for Arab amity, unity of word, and unity of ranks so that we can receive the new era, which Your Majesty spoke about at the beginning of your letter in a manner that will realize the nation's aspirations in emancipation, glory, and prosperity.

The estrangement between the fraternal states of Jordan and Syria has lasted a long time. It is time for them to meet again now that the truth has become clear and the opinions have been openly declared. Thus, light has spread, ambiguity has been clarified, and worlds of truth and justice have been manifested by your letter. We harbor for our brothers in Syria what they harbor for us: love, clarity, and eagerness to meet and unite our efforts so that each one of us will be a strength for the other and so that together we will become a strength for the Arab nation.

We will remain faithful to you; we will continue to march on your path and to adhere to your leadership. We will carry out your sublime directives. May God protect you as a leader of the march, a protector for this people, and a defender of the nation's right. May God extend your life, grant you support, and preserve you as an asset and a great support.

May God's blessings and peace be upon you.

[Signed] Your faithful, sincere servant, Zayd al-Rifa'i

[Dated] Amman, 11 November 1985

Interior Minister Orders Implementation of Letter

JN111452 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid has issued an order to local administrators in all areas to take effective measures to guarantee the implementation of the provisions of His Majesty King Husayn's letter, in letter and spirit, by preventing any opportunist or exploiter from using the principles of the true religion contrary to the meaning and noble objectives of the sacred heavenly teachings.

Papers Comment on King's Letter to Al-Rifa'i

TIMES on 'Powerful Message'

JN110856 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
11 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Powerful Message"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's letter to Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i yesterday is a powerful message outlining to all those who want to hear Jordan's determination to clean the Arab atmosphere of divisions and differences. Brotherly relations with other Arab countries is a must for Jordan; whether this is a necessity dictated by our principles or by other practical purposes or both, is besides the point for now. What is truly important is that Jordan needs its sister countries as much as they need us, and that all the Arabs should close ranks because we are in the same boat facing a common enemy and challenge.

Syria and our Syrian brothers are particularly important for us here in Jordan: Our estrangement and differences with them benefit only our enemies, and nobody should be allowed to sow the seeds of destruction and enmity between us.

The king was very clear and unequivocal on this point. No individual or group or country could hope to get away with acts of murder such as those threatening the unity and security of this nation. We are at a crossroads, and a very critical one for that matter. We either rebuild our strength and work hand-in-hand to regain our rights and occupied territory, or we continue with the aimlessness and weakness of today. Evidently no sincere and genuine Arab wants the latter course. And to be sure, one has to look at and study the king's letter to the prime minister in order to see what Jordan is doing for ensuring the success of the former.

Yesterday, the king said Jordan has the feeling that this is the beginning of a new era — not one that is full only of great challenges but of great hopes as well. Let us hope and be confident that this new chance for restoring excellent Jordanian-Syrian relations and joint Arab action will not be missed and that the rest of our Arab brothers will support it and bless it.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Hopes for Unity

JN110952 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
11 Nov 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The Leader Who Does Not Discredit His Kinfolk"]

[Text] With the words of a leader who does not discredit his kinfolk and with the vision of one who is concerned for the interests of the homeland and the nation, King Husayn has placed his one Jordanian community before the reality of the challenge facing this homeland and before a plot aimed to encroach on its lofty and honest stands in dealing with its brothers in its march toward building solidarity and the unity of the entire Arab nation.

In his message to Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the homeland's sons, King Husayn was frank and honest in disclosing the dimensions of the plot concocted against our nation through trends which politicized and exploited the true religion to carry out from this country, which is filled with belief in and honesty to the Arab nation and to everything that is Islamic and Arab, a scheme planned by a rancorous international organization through certain sick individuals who deviated from Islam and Arabism and who committed murders and created seditions.

The evil trends which struck this nation stemmed from false calls hidden behind the veil of the true religion to spread corruption, dismember the ranks, create seditions, and ruin inter-Arab relations.

In light of this fact, which was the first time that this country's leadership and people had been deceived, there was a need to warn of the evils of this corrupt clique and to prevent access to what it is planning in the dark with the aim of adding fuel to

differences, deepening causes of separation, and creating sedition which regrettably, at one stage, reached the point of concentrating troops against the brothers in arms and partners in fate.

At the same time, Jordan, which has always been for its nation and which has not deviated from its kinfolk's consensus, believes that he who harms any Arab person harms us all. After today, there is no place among us for deceitful persons or plotters. The hand that tries to encroach on this country's country, pan-Arab mission, and genuine Arab principles will be severed.

King Husayn has warned that our nation is on the threshold of a new era. This makes this stage a crossroads, a matter which calls for a return to the spirit of collective action and to the bases of solidarity.

The stage which we began with fraternal Syria heralds a new stage of action for the wellbeing of our country and nation. This stage was blessed by our Jordanian masses as well as by the entire Arab masses.

We hope that we will again begin a march of action, fraternity, and cohesion with fraternal Syria. We also have the same trend toward all our fraternal Arabs. We are confident of our people's ability to protect this march from any tampering and from plots of the corrupt and evil persons under our honest leadership, under those who carry the nation's message, and those who are making our nation's glory, loftiness, and dignity.

PLO Member Denies Jordan-PLO-UK Meeting Plans

AU111445 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, Nov 11 (AFP) — A member of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee, Muhammad Milhim today denied reports of plans for a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and British officials, following the collapse of a first attempt last month.

"Neither the PLO nor the Jordanian Government has decided to form a new joint delegation for any forthcoming meeting" with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr. Milhim was quoted as saying in today's edition of the Saudi paper, *AL-SHARQ AL-ASWAT*, which appeared here.

PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya said last Thursday that the Palestiinians would be in touch with the British Government to arrange for a new delegation to visit London. The British Foreign Office said on Friday it had no plans for such a meeting. One of the two Palestinian members refused to endorse a text reportedly agreed on in advance condemning violence and affirming Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Milhim, in today's article, said the aim of ending a joint delegation to London would be to obtain British recognition of the PLO and to encourage it to pressure the United States, its ally, "to play a more positive" role in the Middle East. Washington has so far refused to receive a joint delegation, which is promoting a peace initiative signed by Jordan and the PLO last February.

Egypt's 'Abd al-Majid Arrives 11 Nov for Visit

JN111108 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Amman today on a short visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of senior officials.

He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Meets With King Husayn

JN111419 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Amman —His Majesty King Husayn received at noon today Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who conveyed to his majesty a verbal message from His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak within the framework of continued consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries. 'Abd al-Majid also briefed his majesty on the latest contacts both in the Arab and international arenas. During the meeting they also reviewed issues pertaining to developments in the region.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN111843 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid left Amman this afternoon following a brief visit to Jordan. He told the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent that he had handed His Majesty King Husayn a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and briefed his majesty on the results of the recent talks with the Palestinian delegation in Cairo. He also reviewed with his majesty issues pertaining to developments in the region. He said that His Majesty King Husayn had asked him to convey a message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

On his talks with the foreign minister, 'Abd al-Majid said: We are following up what we have begun, and the meetings and relations will continue with the aim of exchanging opinions and viewpoints.

Seeing off the guest minister were the foreign minister, the Egyptian ambassador in Amman, and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Senate, House Reply to King's Speech From Throne

JN091536 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — In their replies to the king's speech from the throne, the Senate and House of Representatives affirmed their support for the bases of the Jordanian stand on the domestic, Arab, and international levels. They pledged that both chambers of parliament will stand by the government in elevating the edifice and entrenching the foundations of progress through organization and scientific planning that guarantee for the Jordanian people stability, security, and self-sufficiency. In this way, Jordan, under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, will be able to catch up with the advanced societies through a deep understanding of our immortal spiritual values and a resurrection of the treasures of our Arab Islamic heritage that spreads justice and light in the world.

The Senate and House of Representatives also affirmed that they stand behind King Husayn's wise leadership in his majesty's determination to build the Jordan Arab Army; maintain its high, developed standard of training; and provide it with the most up-to-date arms and equipment from all the available sources, regardless of the obstacles being place in our way, so this army will remain genuine in its Arabism, distinguished in its performance, faithful to the principles of the mission it has inherited, and powerful in men and arms — an army that has the Popular Army, the National Service, the Public Security, and the Civil Defense as auxilliary forces to strengthen its power and increase its might.

The Senate and House expressed their appreciation for King Husayn's efforts for the sake of the Palestine question and their support for his majesty's envisionment of the peace process, including the convocation of an international conference attended by all parties to the dispute. Such a conference is the best means for achieving just and durable peace in the Middle East, they noted.

The Senate and House of Representatives extended greetings of pride and appreciation to our kinfolk in the occupied territory for their heroic stand in resisting the sinful occupation. Both chambers expressed support for strengthening ties with our kinfolk, giving them generous aid, and developing their societies so that their heroic resistance will stand as a true testimony to their right to freedom, a respectable life, and self-determination.

In their replies to the king's speech from the throne, the chambers said: It is on this basis that Jordan is exerting efforts to liberate the land and the kinfolk and to achieve a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East. It is also on this basis that Jordan is cooperating with the PLO in earnest action to remove the aggression and regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The Senate and House affirmed their support for the government in its firm determination to pursue a balanced pan-Arab policy stemming from Jordan's Arab Islamic nobility and seeking to reunite our Arab brothers, ensure a return to normal relations among fraternal states, and guarantee for the nation a return to the solidarity that is dictated by the exigencies of common interests, future, and destiny.

Reportage on King Husayn Visit to France

For Amman and Paris coverage of the visit to France by King Husayn and his delegation, including his meetings with French President Mitterrand, see the France section of the 8 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. Hostages Reportedly Held by Hizballah

NC081718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English
1700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Western hostages affair remains ambigious. The Islamic Jihad organization claimed it has executed the American hostages, but according to reports from Al-Biqa', the hostages are still detained by the Hizballahis in the area of Brital and the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in Ba'labakk. [It is] to be noted that this news came after Mr Qansuh's declaration in which he said that the Hizballah should evacuate Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks and hand it over to the Lebanese Army.

Canterbury Archbishop Receives Hostages' Letter

LD101238 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English
1151 GMT 10 Nov 85

[By staff reporter Ingrid Morris]

[Text] The Archbisop of Canterbury has asked the Moslem group holding six Americans hostage in Beirut to meet his special envoy Mr Terry Waite "as soon as possible."

The request followed the delivery of a letter signed by four of the hostages to the archbishop's residence in London.

The letter, handwritten and marked "confidential, not for publication" was handed to Mr Waite last night after being flown from Beirut.

Mr Waite, who had been forrewarned of its contents said: "it contains a statement I consider to be helpful and it also contains a threat."

The threat, he added was "not very pleasant."

The letter, addressed to Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie is one of a number which appear to have been sent by four of the hostages.

It bore the signatures of Mr Terry Anderson, 38, chief Middle East correspondent for the ASSOCIATED PRESS; the Rev Lawrence Jenco, 50, a Roman Catholic priest; Mr David Jacobsen, 54, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut and Prof Thomas Sutherland, 54, dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut.

"I would say that these are the authentic signatures," said Mr Waite.

He said the letter differed substantially from one sent by the four hostages to President Reagan in which they urged him to negotiate with their kidnappers for their release.

In that letter they said that their captors said they would die if there was a rescue attempt.

Mr Waite read an official response to the letter which said: "The archbishop is willing that his envoy Mr Terry Waite continue to be involved in the matter.

"He requests, as a matter of urgency, that the group holding the four American hostages meet, as soon as possible, with his personal envoy. There are points to discuss which can only be dealt with in a face-to-face meeting.

"The archbishop of Canterbury looks forward to receiving a favourable response to his request. He continues to pray for a just and peaceful solution."

Mr Waite was asked by the Presbyterian church in the United States to mediate on behalf of another clergyman being held hostage in the Lebanon.

Mr Waite said that he has a contact who acts as an intermediary between himself and the people holding the American hostages. He now believed that the captors may be anxious to restart negotiations, and would be willing to meet them in Beirut for talks.

Mr Waite — who would not disclose the contents of the letter — admitted that in meeting the captors he could be taking a risk. "I might be a prize if I was kept in the Middle East," he said. "But both ways round it is a risk worth taking because it may get us through a situation that has become locked and jammed."

Mr Waite successfully negotiated the release of four Britons held in Libya earlier this year and the release of hostages taken by the Iranian authorities.

The letter to the archbishop had been delivered to the AP bureau in Beirut and taken by courier to London.

It was brought to Mr Waite by the AP London Bureau Chief Myron Belkind.

The signatures of the other two Americans who had been held, William Buckley and Peter Kilburn were not on the letter. "It might indicate that they are not being held in this one place or that our worst fears are being realised and that they are no longer alive," said Mr Waite.

Earlier this year, Mr Waite negotiated the release of the Rev. Benjamin Weir and had lengthy talks with him about the conditions under which the hostages are being held and the state of mind of the captors.

Junblatt Discusses Damascus Agreement, Struggle

NC110717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Speaking at a ceremony held under his auspices to inaugurate the new premises of the government B'aqlin secondary school, Minister Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], emphasized his party's readiness to sign the Damascus agreement. He said: The battle can be waged on several levels. We must confront the future very courageously. He further affirmed: We receive orders from no one. When the U.S. ambassador came to see me yesterday, we informed him of our stand. We support progressive forces in the Arab world, as well as those in the world as a whole, led by the Soviet Union.

Junblatt noted: The battle can be waged on several levels. Therefore, we must confront the future very courageously and keep our weapons. Indeed, we must increase our weapons because they are the only means to protect ourselves against the traditional Lebanese plots both in the Christian and the Muslim rnks. They are also the means to protect ourselves from suspect foreign adventures.

30-40 Israeli Casualties Claimed in Attack 8 Nov

NC081744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Immortal Martyr Group of the Lebanese national resistance shelled an Israeli enemy position close to the Lebanese-Israeli border, near the Zar'it settlement, at 1530 today. The position consists of a radar installation, telecommunications observation centers, and a building used by the enemy for war operations. The resistance fighters used katyusha rockets, which hit their targets. The fighters said that after the attack, three enemy Puma helicopters arrived on the scene and began to evacuate casualties. The enemy returned fire with his heavy artillery, stationed near Birkat Rishah.

People arriving from the border strip area have reported that the enemy suffered 30 to 40 casualties in the destroyed building. The enemy helicopters searched the area, using their heavy machineguns to rake the surrounding fields.

The Immortal Martyr Group also shelled an Israeli enemy radar position in Al-Bayyadah with 107-mm rockets at 1500 today. Fire was seen raging at the position. The enemy's casualties could not be determined because of the secure cordon imposed around the position.

Explosion, Subsequent Fire Reported in North

NC081923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] While the situation on the contact lines in Beirut and the southern suburb has remained calm except for some sporadic sniper fire, a security source has reported that 11 people were wounded this afternoon in an explosion that occurred at the Ahmad al-Masri carpentry shop in the Al-Suwayqah area of Jisr Nahr Abu 'Ali in northern Lebanon. The source reported that the blast was caused by a fire which broke out in a trash dump. The blaze spread to a lumberyard, damaging a 3-story building.

Explosions, Tension Reported in West Beirut

NC112029 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] An explosion rocked the military beach area [west Beirut] at 2000 tonight. It transpired that the explosion was the result of an explosive charge which was planted in a Mercedes 280 car. According to preliminary reports, four people were killed and eight others wounded.

Another explosion was heard in the Normandy area [west Beirut] at approximately 2100. There are no details yet.

Tension soared in the security belt of Western Beirut after Amal and socialist gunmen appeared in Al-Rawshah and Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' tonight follwoing clashes between them. Yahya al-Masri was critically wounded and moved to the Al-Barbir hospital.

Explosion Reported at Monastery in E. Beirut

NC120857 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0842 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] As for our report on the 'Awkar explosion, our correspondent has just informed us that the blast occurred near the 'Awkar Mar Jirjis Monastery, where Lebanese Front meetings are held. The available information indicates that former President Camille Sham'un and his son Dany were slightly injured. A section of the monastery has collapsed and neighboring homes were also damaged. Several people were wounded and taken to nearby hospitals. It is worth noting that the monastery is only 300 meters away from the American Embassy.

4 Dead; Sham'un Unhurt

NC121054 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The initial information available thus far on the explosion that occurred in the 'Awkar Monastery at 1005 today indicates that it was the result of a suicide bombing. The pick-up truck used in the attack ran into a wall before reaching its target and blew up, killing its driver.

According to some reports, had the vehicle involved in the suicide operation reached its intended target, it would have caused considerable loss of life in addition to incalculable damage.

Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah, Deputy Edward Hunayn, and Dr Fu'ad Afram Al-Bustani were all slightly wounded by the blast.

Meanwhile, former President Camille Sham'un has denied that either he or his son Dany were injured in the explosion.

The blast, which completely destroyed the southern part of the monastery, left three soldiers dead.

Amal Claim Believed False

NC121226 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] According to available information, the 'Awkar explosion was the result of a suicide bombing carried out with a GMC pick-up. The vehicle crashed into a wall before reaching its target and exploded. The blast, which killed the driver, resulted in some casualties and caused considerable damage to the targeted monastery. The vehicle was fired upon when its driver ignored orders

to stop at an Army roadblock. It then crashed into a nearby wall and blew up, causing a fire.

Initial reports say that three people were killed by the explosion. Two of them were Army soldiers and the third was a civilian woman. Dr Elie Karamah and former Minister George Skaf were transferred to the Sayyidat Lubnan Hospital. Deputy Edward Hunayn was admitted to the Rizq Hospital for a while. Dr Fuad Afram al-Bustani and other wounded people were taken to the Abu Jawdah Hospital.

Some of the Army soldiers who were stationed at the road block and who fired at the charging suicide vehicle are among the wounded.

The martyr 'Ali Ayyub group has claimed responsibility for this operation. 'Ali Ayyub was an Amal official killed in Burj al-Murr following a clash with gunmen from Walid Junblatt's party. Nevertheless, security sources tend to believe that this announcement is just a hoax.

Amal Denies Responsiblity

NC121322 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] A security official in the Amal Movement made the following statement regarding the rumors which the Phalangist media have tried to spread: In keeping with its habit of intrigue and distortion, the Phalangist radio came up with yet another lie in its news summary at 1315 today. It reported that the martyr 'Ali Ayyub group has claimed responsibility for the explosion at the site of the Lebanese Front meeting in 'Awkar.

Therefore, we wish to declare the following:

1. There is no group which bears the name of martyr 'Ali Ayyub.

2. Today's events were no more than a reflection of the internal conflicts being waged for influence in the East.

3. This cheap intrigue cannot be viewed apart from the desperate attempts to drag the nationalist area into a new battle, which would foil the tripartite agreement and cover up the possible consequences of the internal conflicts in the East.

New Group Issues Warning

NC121230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported that an unidentified individual speaking for an organization calling itself the Guards of Arab Christians [Hurras al-Masihiyin al-'Arab] has contacted a Western news agency in Beirut and said: We will not stop at this stage of sacrifice. The speaker accused Christian leaders of trying to involve Christian society in the danger posed by Israel. This, according to the caller, will be the fate of anyone who throws himself into Israel's lap.

Army Command Statement

NC121339 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Statement issued by the Guidance Directorate of the Lebanese Army Command in Beirut on 12 November]

[Text] At 0950 today, the driver of a pick-up rigged with explosives tried to break into the 'Awkar Monastery from its western side. The driver, attempting to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the entry of former President Camille Sham'un's motorcade into the monastery, ignored orders to stop given by soldiers at the Army checkpoint. An Army sentry then shot at the vehicle, which exploded before reaching its target. The blast left two soldiers dead and four others wounded. It was the intervention of the two martyred soldiers that prevented a more serious disaster.

France Reportedly To Withdraw Observers

NC120600 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The appropriate Lebanese authorities have been notified of the French Government's decision to withdraw its observers from the Lebanese demarcation lines on 15 November. No explanation has been given as to the motives for such a move.

French Spokesman Denies Report

NC121354 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Report by Correspondent Fadi Najjar in Paris — recorded]

[Excerpt] The French Foreign Ministry's official spokesman has told the Voice of Lebanon that he denies reports that the French observers' mission in Lebanon will end on 15 November. He said: We have not received any request from the Lebanese Government to withdraw the White Berets. It was the Lebanese Government that asked us to send in French observers after the Lausanne conference and with the approval of the warring factions.

The spokesman added: We are accustomed to the occasional baseless reports about the withdrawal of the observers. He noted that if the Damascus agreement is signed, it will lead to a new situation for the observers. However, there has been no change in the observers mission thus far.

AL-NAHAR Employees Released 11 November

NC111331 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1321 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] We have just been informed that Sarhal Sa'd, the chief accountant for *AL-NAHAR*, and his assistant Ellen Haddad were released a short while ago. Muhammad al-Ba'labakki, the press association doyen, received the two freed citizens from Minister Nabih Birri at the latter's residence.

Al-Rifa'i Arrives, Makes Statement; Talks Begin
JN121216 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian side led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a meeting at 1230 today. During this meeting a comprehensive review and assessment was made of the various political affairs that are of concern to the two sides. They also reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to develop them in accordance with the previously concluded agreements. The meeting concluded at 1400.

Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at 1200 today in a closed meeting during which they discussed affairs of common interest to the two fraternal countries.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i arrived in Damascus at 1100 today on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Faruq Al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Hamawi, minister of state for Cabinet affairs; and Nayif al-Hadid, Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus. Al-Kasm and Al-Rifa'i then took the salute from the dais when the national anthems of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic were played, and inspected the guard of honor. Al-Rifa'i then shook hands with his well-wishers. These included the deputy prime minister for economic affairs, the ministers, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman, and the Jordanian Embassy staff in Damascus. Following the reception ceremony, the two prime ministers drove in an official motorcade to the guest palace in Damascus.

On arrival at Al-Rawdah Palace, Zayd al-Rifa'i made a statement to reporters in which he expressed his pleasure at visiting Damascus. He said that he is carrying a verbal message from King Husayn to his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. Al-Rifa'i hoped that he will have a chance during this visit to discuss with the prime minister and the ministers all bilateral affairs concerning the two fraternal countries. He hoped that the two sides will reach joint stands that deal with all the affairs which they feel require the attention of the Syrian and Jordanian officials.

Replying to a question on the future of the Syrian-Jordanian relations, the Jordanian prime minister stressed that relations between the two countries should be distinguished because they have much in common. He added: We hope that we will be able to promote the Syrian-Jordanian relations to their proper level.

Responding to another question, Zayd al-Rifa'i said that he is carrying an invitation from King Husayn to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to visit his second country, Jordan.

The Jordanian prime minister is accompanied by a delegation comprising Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs; Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Hanna 'Awdah, minister of finance; Husayn al-Qasim, governor of the Central Bank; Muhammad al-Saqqaf, under secretary of the Industry Ministry; and other Jordanian officials.

Husayn's Letter on Ties With Syria Reported
JN110826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — King Husayn of Jordan has sent a letter to Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i in which he talked about relations between fraternal Jordan and Syria. In his letter King Husayn said: I feel that we in Jordan are at the threshold of a new era in our nation's life, an era fraught with momentous challenges but also replete with great hopes. This makes this stage a crossroads. Either we move toward the nation's welfare and dignity or toward the continuation of this nation's fumbling, the dispersal of its energies, and dismemberment of its body.

Addressing the Jordanian prime minister, he added: I find myself dutybound to reveal to you and to the Jordanian family some of what I feel should be noted and fully understood because the ability to progress successfully toward the national objectives can be cultivated only with clear vision and profound awareness. King Husayn added: In the second half of the 1970's the region experienced crucial and difficult circumstances. This being the case, it was only natural that the mutual brotherly relations and the joint determination to build a solid basis of cooperation and coordination that would influence the institutions in the two countries [Jordan and Syria] along the road to integration that every sincere Arab hopes for and seeks to achieve would be strengthened. To achieve this objective, he added, we exerted all possible efforts with determination, vigor, and perseverance in the hope that this model of Jordanian-Syrian cooperation would become an example of what could be attained in terms of brotherly cooperation based on mutual trust and cooperation.

King Husayn said: Suddenly, and amid the blessed movement, we were taken unawares by reprehensible, bloody, and tragic events in the Syrian arena, as a result of which several of our brothers fell victim. These events occurred at a time when solidarity and cohesion among the sons of the Arab society were required. Later, we heard from our brothers in Syria that some of what was taking place had roots in Jordan and that some of its threads were carried out through Jordan. Insinuation was repeated and turned through the course of time into blame and accusation. King Husayn added: As a result of the escalation of censure and accusation by our brothers in Syria, and in the absence of accurate awareness on our part of what was taking place, the bright picture we drew up on how our relations with Syria should be, began to shake and get affected. A meeting was held between myself and His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad in Belgrade on 8 May 1980 at the funeral of Yugoslav President Tito. President al-Asad repeated his censure, and I repeated what I believed to be the the truth — that all that was said was false. The situation deteriorated, estrangement took place, confidence was lost, and relations became so tense that armies were massed on our joint border.

King Husayn added: Suddenly the truth was revealed and we discerned what we had been unaware of. We came to know that some of those who had something to do with the bloody acts in

Syria were in Jordan. They sought shelter in the houses of the minority which had deviated from the truth, which had dressed up in the clad of our true religion, and which was connected with an international organization that used some capitals as secure centers to draw up plans and carry out bloody activities, perpetrating murder and fanning sedition among people. It also emerged that this minority used to conceal its actions under the cover of piety to God although they had nothing to do with piety to God.

King Husayn went on to say: I mention all this in order to:

1. Announce the truth to all that I was deceived for the first time, along with the overwhelming majority of the faithful sons of the homeland. Let everybody know that what took place still pains me.

2. Draw the attention of all to the evil of this corrupt handful and prevent access to what it is planning in the dark with the aim of dividing ranks, inciting sedition, and dismembering the nation through the politicization of the true religion and the exploitation of the sublime meanings of good, the base of Islam, in political considerations, trusting that our one enlightened family will be able, as it has always been, to distinguish between evil and good and avoid falling in the traps of misguidance or following charlatans, deceivers, and those who sow corruption on earth regardless of their shape and guise.

3. Warn this misguided and deceitful handful, which misused our confidence, that henceforth there is no place among us for a treacherous or deceitful person who seeks to harm the pledge we made to the near or far. We will not allow anyone to create ordeals, sow seditions, or spread doubts between Jordan and any of its brothers.

King Husayn concluded his message to the Jordanian prime minister by saying: As a new phase of work has begun between us and Syria for our welfare and that of our entire nation, a phase at which our Jordanian people rejoiced as expressed by the people's representatives in the Senate and the House of Representatives during their reply to the speech from the throne, I am confident that these good beginnings will enjoy the blessing and happiness of all our brothers in the large Arab homeland.

Jordan Paper Editorials Reported

JN111008 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0858 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Nov (SANA) — In its editorial today on King Husayn's letter to his Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the Jordanian newspaper *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says that King Husayn was frank in disclosing the dimensions of the plot concocted against our nation through trends which politicized and exploited the true religion to carry out a plot planned by a rancorous international organization through certain sick individuals.

Amman radio quoted the paper as saying that in light of this fact, which was the first time that Jordan's leadership and people had been deceived, there was a need to warn of the evils of this corrupt clique and to prevent access to what it is planning with the aim of adding fuel to differences and creating sedition. The newspaper explained that King Husayn warned that our nation was on the threshold of a new era. This makes the stage a crossroads, a matter which calls for a return to the spirit of the collective action and Arab solidarity.

SAWT AL-SHA'B concludes: The stage which we began with fraternal Syria heralds a new era. We hope that we will begin a march of action, fraternity, and cohesion with fraternal Syria.

In its editorial today, *AL-DUSTUR* points out King Husayn's assertion in his speech yesterday before the Royal College cadets that Jordan will continue efforts to support the Jordanian Army and to supply it with the most sophisticated weapons from all available sources. The newspaper says that Jordan, which works to build its intrinsic power, will continue its persistent and honest efforts to achieve peace.

The Jordanian paper explains that this Jordanian stand is based on Arab solidarity, international law, and its principles. This makes adherence to this stand and its embodiment a legitimate action to liberate the territory and the kinfolk.

Damascus Commentary on Husayn's Letter

JN111324 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, King Husayn sent a letter to Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i in which he talked about relations with Syria and in which he admitted that he had been the victim of a big deception by believing to be groundless Syria's censure which later became an accusation that Jordan shelters plotters whose hands are stained with blood of innocent people. The king described the treacherous criminal and agent gang which tried to harm the internal situation in Syria to serve foreign circles that are hostile to Syria and the Arab nation's issues, as a clique which is clad in the cloak of the true religion and has connections with an international organization that used a number of Western, Arab, and Islamic capitals and cities as secure centers to draw up plans and to launch their bloody activities harming Islamic principles and deviating from Islamic teachings by commiting murders and creating sedition among people.

King Husayn's remarks about the treacherous gang, which placed itself at the disposal of imperialism and Zionism and became a tool in their hands to be used against the Arab forces rejecting subservience to colonialism and to capitulation before Israel, although late, is important in recording the history of an era and in dotting the i's and crossing the t's in the record of a certain phase of relations between Syria and Jordan and disclosing those responsible for the deteriorating relations and march of integration between the fraternal countries.

King Husayn asserts that Syria's stand on the plot, which turned Jordan's territory into a center and a base for its tools, did not falsely accuse anybody, prejudice anybody, or deviate from the truth. Syria was honest and realistic in what it announced and based what it did on adherence to its principles and on the determination to firmly confront the enemies' plots in order to

settle the battle, sever the hands of the plotters, destroy them, and make them as well as their masters understand that Syria, which is honest to the Arab nation's cause, dignity, rights, and territory, does not retreat in front of a clique of killers, criminals, and agents or submit to inside or outside pressure.

With its militant masses' rally around struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, Syria liquidated the treacherous gang and proved to the entire world that Syria cannot be defeated from inside or outside, that in its defense of Arab rights and territory and in its efforts to liberate the occupied territory and regain the usurped rights, Syria does not bargain or reconcile with any party, nor does it retreat. Syria draws up its relations with others on the basis of their stand on liberating the land, regaining rights, rejecting subservience and capitulation, and on mobilizing all potentials and resources on the confrontation lines with the Israeli enemy. This enemy is eager to devour the Arab territory piece by piece in its march to achieve its Torah dream of establishing the greater Israel over the Arab homeland's territory from the Nile to the Euphrates. To achieve this, the Israeli enemy does not spare from its evil any Arab territory, regardless of its geographic position, whether it is near or far away from Palestine.

Syria has not changed its stand on the issue of Arab relations, solidarity, and unity. Syria will not change this stand. It is a firm, principled stand on which relations with others are established or toppled and on whose basis accord or disaccord can be achieved.

Khaddam Regrets 'Cessation' of Tripartite Talks
NC081933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1918 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] NNA has reported that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has expressed his regret over the cessation [tawaqquf] of the tripartite negotiations in Damascus, as they have made significant progress. Khaddam affirmed that this does not mean that Syria's role is at an end.

During his meeting with a delegation representing the lawyers association in Beirut and Tripoli, Khaddam said that the president in Lebanon rules as if he is living in a presidential-parliamentary system. Khaddam said that this upsets the equation for the basis of government and stressed that it is necessary to rectify this equation, with Syria maintaining an equal distance from all parties to the dialogue. Khaddam accused the United States of obstructing a solution in Lebanon.

More on Khaddam Statement
NC090729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has received delegations representing lawyers unions in Beirut, Tripoli, and Amman. Khaddam was quoted as saying: The negotiations had actually started. We believed that they would end well. However, new demands were submitted and the negotiations stumbled and then came to a stop. We know that the United States is exerting considerable and persistent efforts to obstruct a solution in Lebanon so that the second stage of the Camp David accord may be implemented. The United States believes that it must in the meantime preoccupy Syria in order to divert Syrian attention from its suspect plans for the area. It believes that the best place to preoccupy Syria is Lebanon. Therefore, let the fuse continue to burn in Lebanon.

Khaddam added: We wish to see a balance of power established and injustice rectified. Peace cannot be brought about between the victors and the vanguished. If we say that the negotiations have stopped, this does not mean that the Syrian role has come to an end. This is out of the question. We are against the partition of Lebanon and against turning its institutions into some sort of confessional councils [al-majalis al-milliyah] on the pretext of guaranteeing a communal balance. We are aware of all that is happening and we have alternatives for everything. We are now in the position of those who are not permitted to fail. The suspect plans will not be implemented.

Khaddam Confers With DFLP's Hawatimah 11 Nov
JN111330 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], in Damascus this morning. Talks dealt with the need to restore the PLO's unity on national bases hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and capitulationist solutions, and with the need to topple the Palestinian-Jordanian Amman agreement and to firmly adhere to the Palestinian people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent state. They also emphasized the need to stick to the Arab summit resolutions and to the international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis with the participation of the Soviet Union away from all separate bilateral solutions with Israel.

It was learned that Khaddam and Hawatimah have agreed on the need to support the uprising in the occupied territory in the face of the iron fist policy with which the occupation authorities are confronting the Palestinian citizens in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Extension of Security Zone Under Consideration

TA111435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Three villages north of the security zone in southern Lebanon want to be included in it. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the villages in question have been the sights of terrorist activities. Senior IDF sources say that if they are persuaded that most villagers support the request, they would consider it favorably. The commander of the army of southern Lebanon, General Antoine Lahd, has come under a great deal of pressure, especially from Christian refugees who were expelled from the area, to expand his rule even beyond the town of Jazzin and to take over the town of Sidon in the West.

Syria Reports Border Units Removed, Officer Killed

TA111455 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1443 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Radio Baghdad today reported that Syria has executed an officer who was responsible, several weeks ago, for launching a missile at an Israeli Air Force plane which penetrated Syria's airspace. According to the report, Second Lieutenant Ibrahim 'Anduri was executed and the Syrian Government apologized to Israel for the incident. Radio Baghdad related that the Syrian officer was tortured in order to find out if he was incited to carry out the action or was given orders by more senior officers to launch the missile at the Israeli Air Force plane. Hafiz al-Asad's regime has taken deterrent measures to guarantee that such incidents do not recur. Radio Baghdad says that artillery units and anitaircraft missile batteries have been removed from the area of the Syrian-Israeli border.

Egypt's Basyuni Relays Mubarak Message to Peres

TA111215 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
11 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] The prime minister received a verbal message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at noon yesterday via Muhammad Basyuni, the charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel, who arrived in Jerusalem from consultations in Cairo.

At the end of the meeting with Peres, which lasted for about 1 hour, Basyuni remained at the Prime Minister's Office for undisclosed consultations. It is possible that Basyuni brought with him a paper or an outline of such a paper which, according to various reports, is now being formulated between Egypt and the PLO.

These reports refer to a new peace initiative which will take into account all the elements spoken of so far by King Husayn, Prime Minister Peres, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, and the PLO. It seems that President Mubarak wants the paper which he will sign together with Yasir 'Arafat — in which 'Arafat may announce, on behalf of the PLO, that he accepts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 — to be acceptable also to Jordan and especially to Israel.

Sources at the Prime Minister's Office yesterday confirmed that a meeting took place between Basyuni and Peres. They also said that President Mubarak's message referred to bilateral and other issues. According to reports from Cairo, 'Arafat will remain there until the paper is completed.

Says Syria Would Join Peace Forum

TA120618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The Egyptian Embassy's charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni, believes that Syria will join a peace conference if the Soviet Union also participates in it. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav notes that Charge Basyuni had previously served as Egypt's military attache in Damascus. Basyuni was addressing the MASHOV group of the Labor Party.

Peres Replies to Mubarak Message

TA111610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak says that his government's latest moves, including its contacts with Yasir 'Arafat, are designed to promote the peace process. In this context, Egypt wants to go on improving its relations with Israel. These remarks are included in a verbal message delivered to Prime Minister Peres by the charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel.

Mr Peres has this evening replied to President Mubarak, saying that Israel also wants to include Egypt in the ongoing peace process. However, it does not think that the way chosen by Egypt regarding the inclusion of the PLO in the process is right. In Mr Peres' opinion, there is no connection between 'Arafat's words and deeds. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that this time the prime minister has refrained from asking for a meeting with President Mubarak.

Talks on Tabah Reportedly To Be Held 'Next Month'

TA120555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Studio talk between Anchorman Yitzhaq Ro'e and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] Let us begin with news from the Israel-Jordan arena and reports which our correspondent brings about certain contacts between these two countries' representatives. Let us also mention, at the beginning of this report, the exchanges of messages between Egypt and Israel. Yesterday we heard the prime minister tell Mubarak: Support for 'Arafat is not a worthy cause. This morning we heard about Mubarak's explanations, namely that he is working toward effecting a change in the PLO's nature so that in the future it could participate in the peace moves. Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio:

[Schiffer] Indeed, we have been witnessing a continuation of the most intensive political contacts between the Prime Minister's Office and other elements in the region. Last night word got out

of the latest contacts that have been under way through the mediation of the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni, and which involved the Prime Minister's Office — or rather Prime Minister Shim'on Peres — and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's office. The operational results of these contacts are that the talks on the future of Tabah will resume in Cairo in the first week of next month. Israeli, Egyptian, and U.S. delegations will consequently confer again. There are the delegations comprising the directors general of the various ministries involved in these contacts. As will be recalled, Egypt suspended the talks after the Air Force operation in Tunisia against terrorist headquarters. In the contacts that have been held between the prime minister and the Egyptian president, the latter approached Mr Peres and offered to resume the talks on the future of Tabah.

As for his political moves, the Egyptian president explained that he is trying to effect a change in the PLO's nature in such a way that it will finally recognize the UN Security Council resolutions that deal with recognition of Israel so that in the future it could participate in the regional peace process. The Egyptian president believes that it would be impossible to pursue the process of arrangements between Israel and its neighbors without the participation of the PLO in that process. Last night, the prime minister transmitted a message to the Egyptian president through Basyuni, saying, among other things, that there is no connnection between 'Arafat's public statements and his deeds, which is why he believes neither 'Arafat nor the PLO should be included in the next phases of the peace process.

[Ro'e] It looks as though so many things are linked; the Jordanian prime minister is departing for Syria today, and we have heard about Israeli contacts with Jordan. Would it be correct to say that progress has been made with regard to Israeli-Jordanian contacts?

[Schiffer] It would be difficult to talk about progress, because if progress has really been made and if we could truly witness the results of the contacts that have been held over the last few months, they will only be seen after the Geneva meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders. Until that time the contacts among Arab leaders in the region will continue, as will meetings between Israeli and Jordanian figures. Thus, we have learned that recently — rather, in the last few months — several Israeli personalities have met with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Al Schwimmer, a close adivser to the prime minister, was among these Israeli figures. In these contacts, the parties tried to examine Jordan's positions and its policy. Perhaps it would be worth mentioning the following principle: Jordan will join talks with Israel within the framework of an international conference, while presently it is working to incorporate Syria in these contacts. One ought to remember that Jordan will only participate in negotiations with Israel as part of comprehensive arrangements that will discuss the future of the territories, Judaea and Samaria, on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242 which mentions arrangements in return for territories. Let us perhaps also mention another element that will be raised in the next few days, which says Syria will most probably join these contacts — if at all — [as heard], and then the future of the Golan Heights will naturally also be raised.

[Ro'e] In other words, everything will be raised for discussion as a whole.

[Schiffer] Everything will be discussed, not separate arrangements. The issue of separate arrangements will not be topical in the next 12 months, or in the near future. Jordanian personalities made this perfectly clear to Israeli figures, and King Husayn also explained this in no ambiguous terms during his talks in the United States. One of his main arguments in his talks with the U.S. Administration was: Look what happened to Egypt and to Al-Sadat by having held separate contacts and reaching a separate arrangement with Israel.

Peres Denies Israeli Meetings With Jordan Premier

TA121635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister has said we will have to wait several weeks before we know the state of negotiations with Jordan. Mr Peres denied reports of meetings between Israeli personalities and the Jordanian prime minister, and said that in any event they have nothing to do with the negotiations. [as heard] Answering a question by our correspondent Mikha'el Miro, the prime minister said Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sent him a letter of condolence for the loss of Israeli lives in the Ra's al-Burqa' murder. Mubarak said he will do everything possible to facilitate the investigation and punish the guilty party.

U.S.'s Bradley To Convey Peres Message to Husayn

TA121047 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1038 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley will transmit a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Jordan's King Husayn. Bradley met with the prime minister twice this week, and said that the message is a verbal message aimed at encouraging King Husayn to pursue the declarations he has made over the last few days and at noting Mr Peres' readiness to continue the peace initiative.

Peres Welcomes Husayn's Remarks; Likud Reacts

TA101156 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Avi Bettelheim and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpts] In his speech before members of the Labor Party Young Guard, Peres also congratulated King Husayn on the two interviews which he granted recently to French television and *THE NEW YORK TIMES*. "This may be the first time that an Arab leader in the region has talked in a manner which is not cavalier or irrational," the prime minister said. "We must not forget that Husayn is talking not only to Jews but also to Arabs."

Refa'el Mann reports: In reaction to the prime minister's speech yesterday, it was stated by Shamir's office that the Likud adheres to the road of direct negotiations and views the international conference idea as a dangerous substitute for this.

Likud sources said that Peres' remarks yesterday even deviated from his speech in the Knesset. Last week Shamir expressed the Likud's concern that the international conference would not be a ceremonial accompaniment to direct negotiations but would take on a "deadly essence."

Analyzes 'Arafat Declaration

TA091950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the Labor Party Young Guard, at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds Congress Hall — live; coverage begins in progress]

[Text] ... between us and the enemy. The political goals we have defined, or the national rights at the lowest possible level cannot be implemented with the present-day balance of power.

The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is an agreement on action, not a political agreement. In other words, it is an agreement on political activity in the Arab and international arenas, on setting up a decision-making mechanism, and on the Fes program. We accepted Husayn's principle of land in return for peace, but we said: Give the Palestinian people land.

What, in fact, is 'Arafat saying? The Arab world is pressuring me to approach political negotiations just as it did Al-Sadat. There is no political solution. In order to relieve myself of this pressure, I will be prepared to engage in political activity, but not in political negotiations. I will make declarations, move around. It is a waste of time to invest work in this, and we should beware because we do not have that many options. In the territories we are not winning any ground, which is why we must join two things, military operations and political activity, and we must act in stages.

So what is the bottom line of all the above? It is that 'Arafat is not a true partner to a political solution. He could be a partner to what appears to be political action, a declaration here or there, incidentally, only until the stage of solutions comes. I believe the PLO has managed to gain support in Europe because the Europeans have always imagined that 'Arafat went 60 percent of the way, promised 20 percent, hinted on another 10 percent, left 10 percent in doubt, and they were enchanted. Here we have clear things: political action, yes; political solution, no. The agreement with Husayn is important because it brings me to within a range of 25 km from Jerusalem, and closer to the border.

I am saying all this, and I am really speaking in earnest, I am not here to raise an argument for the sake of argument, because deep in my heart I have reached the conclusion that the extremist Palestinian leadership is the greatest obstacle to a political solution. It is not only the obstacle on our path, it is also an obstacle on the Palestinians' path: in 1947, when the Mufti refused to establish a Palestinian state; before 1967, when they were able to set up a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation within the 1967 boundaries; in 1970, when they tried to oust Husayn from Jordan and told him, we give you 24 hours to quit the place. And Husayn, in one of his speeches, said: My friends gave me 24 hours, but my good friends gave me 36 hours. These were the good friends. He did not heed them, and entered into a bloodbath.

In the 1970's, they destroyed Lebanon. No one destroyed Lebanon as much as the PLO. Now they are endangering Tunisia, and now, when a very real opportunity has arisen, and I am not saying that this refers to all the Palestinians, this group, which is ready to undertake a semblance of political activity to gain either time or territory, and which objects to any real political solution, might endanger the chances for peace. This, in fact, is the essence of things. It is also the content.

Says 'Arafat No 'Real Partner'

TA092115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that Israel is now closer than ever before to the possibility of peace with Jordan. Addressing the Labor Party's Young Guard in Tel Aviv, Mr Peres said that there are difficulties in the peace process both in Israel and outside it. The solution will not be found in a week or a month.

Regarding an international conference, Mr Peres said that if Husayn wants to reach direct negotiations and there is need for international accompaniment, the Israeli Government will accept this. In Mr Peres' opinion, King Husayn is demanding an international conference so that the Arab world does not think he is isolated. As far as Mr Peres is concerned, the Soviet Union can also participate, provided that it resumes diplomatic relations with Israel. As for 'Arafat, Mr Peres does not regard him as a real partner to any real solution. The extremist Palestinian leadership is the main obstacle to a political solution, as it has been all these years. Now, when a real chance for peace has arisen, this group might jeopardize the initiative by presenting itself as accepting what merely appears to be political action.

Mr Peres reacted to 'Arafat's declaration on limiting terrorism, also announcing that Israel will not license any terrorism directed against it, even if it is limited in space, or in any other way.

In the course of his address, Mr Peres attacked the Likud several times. This is reported by our correspondent Amnon Nadav.

Chief of Staff Levi Criticizes 'Arafat Statement

TA101118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says the reason for the decrease in terrorist activity across the border is not lack of desire on the terrorists' part but their inability. In reaction to 'Arafat's declaration, the chief of staff told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that he does not accept the distinction between a Jew in Nabulus and a Jew elsewhere. In addition, the chief of staff expressed doubt about 'Arafat's ability to act upon his declaration.

Rabin on 'Arafat Declaration, Talks With Jordan
TA082045 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1810 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by military affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky, in the television studio in Tel Aviv — live]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Good evening, Mr Minister.

[Rabin] Good evening.

[Shlonsky] Is there any change in the PLO's position contained in 'Arafat's declaration yesterday, condemning, among other things, terrorism directed against civilians?

[Rabin] There is no change. I do not understand why people in the United States and other places have been making out that this declaration carries any significance. What is 'Arafat actually telling us? I will continue to kill you from within Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, from Lebanon, and from the sea; I am considering whether it is worth my while to kill Israelis in Europe, in Larnaca, or in Barcelona. The bulk of terrorist acts at the moment emanates from the territories, they are perpetrated inside the territories or along the Lebanese border, and are also seen in the attempts to carry out attacks from the sea. Consequently, it is foolhardy to accept 'Arafat's remarks purporting to indicate a scaling down of PLO terrorist acts. I would like to remind you that years ago the PLO, for its own reasons, decided not to carry out attacks in Europe. It did so without coming out with any declarations, but for purely pragmatic considerations concerning its relations with European countries.

[Shlonsky] Speaking in Paris yesterday, Husayn mentioned the possibility of an international conference under UN aegis. Do you see a realistic chance of a breakthrough in negotiations with Jordan, together with what you call international accompaniment, occuring within the next few months?

[Rabin] Look, I consider it of the utmost importance that Israel not wait for some telephone call to come from an Arab leader, but that it take the initiative. I believe that after having achieved peace with Egypt, the prime candidate for peace is Jordan. I think Israel's political efforts should focus on seeking a way to reach direct bilateral negotiations with Jordan. The Jordanian delegation should include Palestinians who are not avowed PLO members. In order to reach this goal, I am prepared for a framework of international accompaniment the nature of which does not need to be spelled out, but only if it guarantees that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation does not include proclaimed PLO members and does not adversely affect the bilateral and direct aspects of our negotiations with Jordan and a Palestinian delegation.

[Shlonsky] The prime minister maintains that there is a change of mood. Are you optimistic that some change will occur in the next few months, according to the conditions you are presenting?

[Rabin] Listen, I do not deal with prophecy. I can see efforts, at least on the part of Jordan, to reach negotiations with us, to sit down with us for peace talks. However, there are still two stumbling blocks on this road: the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which we insist does not include the PLO; and the framework within which this is to be held.

[Shlonsky] If the question of international accompaniment becomes topical and relevant, and seeing that the Likud objects to it, do you think this is reason enough to disband the government?

[Rabin] Let me answer briefly by saying that I believe that if we reach a situation in which we have a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include avowed PLO members, and this requires international accompaniment, I will take a very serious view of an attempt to avoid this opportunity to achieve peaceful negotiations.

[Shlonsky] To the point of disbanding the government?

[Rabin] Why should I deal with this right now? I would first of all like to refer to the issues at hand. Under such circumstances, Israel should go ahead. But it depends what kind of international accompaniment is involved, and what kind of restrictions it imposes.

[Shlonsky] This week we heard some pretty harsh remarks from Judaea and Samaria, almost to the point of a call for civil disobedience. Are you worried about what is happening there?

[Rabin] Certainly I am worried about the utterances which actually expressed the possibility of contemplating activity that is illegal and violent occasioned by a political argument and a democratic decision on the conditions for peace along our eastern border, should such an occasion arise. Therefore, as defense minister who is in charge of law and order in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, I must take all measures to prevent such a situation from evolving.

[Shlonsky] Do you believe that with the weapons that are available and the readiness of some people there who embrace such views such a situation might occur?

[Rabin] I do not want to indulge in assessments; I want to deal with everything that is required to prevent such a situation from taking place.

[Shlonsky] Thank you very much, Mr Minister.

Peres Stand on International Forum Reiterated
TA110752 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0730 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres is resolved not to bring to the Inner Cabinet again the issue of the international accompaniment to direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan. Sources in the Prime Minister's Office told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer this morning that Mr Peres is sorry he is needlessly and unjustifiably dragged into the internal Herut Movement's argument. The sources emphasized that the international accompaniment issue was discussed by the Cabinet and Inner Cabinet and that the announcement delivered by the prime minister to the

Knesset was handed to and discussed with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir before it was made.

The sources emphasized that Mr Shamir is ignoring the difference between an international forum slated to replace direct negotiations and direct negotiations which are supported and accompanied by an international forum. This government will continue to aim for direct peace negotiations, and if an international accompaniment, according to the Knesset resolution, is necessary, Israel will not be deterred from going for discussions with its neighbors in such a framework.

Likud Expects Crisis Over Issue

TA100650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Likud ministers say that if the idea of the international accompaniment materializes a crisis is expected in the government. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that in the opinion of these ministers, the Cabinet plenum must make a decision on this point of international accompaniment. Minister Hayim Corfu says that according to the coalition agreement, this issue should be discussed in the Inner Cabinet if one of the partners to the agreement so demands.

In reaction, Alignment Minister Shahal says that according to the coalition agreement, an issue which was discussed in the Cabinet and approved in the Knesset will not be returned to the Cabinet for renewed discussion in view of the Knesset's sovereignty. These were reactions to the prime minister's remarks yesterday, in which he said: The government would agree to international accompaniment if Jordan's King Husayn agreed to direct negotiations. Mr Peres said he does not understand the Likud's stance, nor does he know whether the Likud leaders' declarations mean they truly want negotiations with Jordan.

Shamir Views Issue

TA110750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Telephone interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by moderator Shalom Qital in the studio and by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at Shamir's house — live]

[Text] [Qital] The attorney general termed remarks heard in Judaea and Samaria [on rejecting any government move to hand over any part of Eretz Yisra'el] as seeds of a catastrophe which will lead to a civil war and as political criminality. You have also heard some reactions to the attorney general's statement already. What is your reaction to this?

[Shamir] I think that in Israel, as in every other country, the task of the legal authorities or institutions is to see that the law is not broken. At the same time, these institutions should not be involved in the political and ideological arguments in the country. When the law is broken, it is the duty of these institutions to react and to see that the law be observed. They should not intervene in the arguments raging between various political and ideological movements.

[Qital] Do I hear a note of criticism in your remarks about the statement by the attorney general? Should he not have spoken the way he did yesterday?

[Shamir] I think, again, that it is not for him to take part in ideological confrontations. He should see that the law be kept.

[Qital] However, if there is a danger of incitement, should he not intervene?

[Shamir] He should intervene when the law is broken.

[Qital] Let us now go over to political issues. Shim'on Schiffer is also there. Shim'on, I understand there were harsh verbal exchanges in the Cabinet yesterday. We may want to pose questions to the vice prime minister on this.

[Schiffer] Sir, let us open with internal Likud matters. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi announced yesterday that you are crying out for nothing; after all in the Knesset you voted in favor, you approved the decision on which the prime minister is relying in going for an international conference as a way to continue the peace process. What do you have to say in reaction to Deputy Prime Minister Levi's remarks?

[Shamir] The point is not what this or any other minister says. The issue is that which is so much discussed lately, that of an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of the UN Security Council and the parties to the conflict, including the PLO. This international conference is slated to determine the future of Eretz Yisra'el. It is against the holding of such a conference that we are crying out and fighting; we are opposed to this.

[Qital] Mr Vice Prime Minister, still, yesterday I heard a talk between Shim'on Schiffer and Deputy Prime Minister David Levi who said that there might have been room for this argument before the Knesset decision, but since the Knesset passed a clear decision, how can one still question it?

[Shamir] Let me tell you. About 5 months ago, in June 1985, the prime minister delivered a political statement to the Knesset addressing a clause of the Jordanian plan which talks of an international conference. He attacked this plan in the sharpest possible terms. Among other things, at the conclusion of his speech, after he had proved why such a plan is dangerous and harmful, Prime Minister Peres said this plan is aimed at obtaining Israel's surrender and not at achieving peace negotiations with Israel. The Knesset endorsed this announcement, that is, that this conclusion is valid.

Reference is sometimes made to some decision by the Israeli Government in 1977 on going to Geneva, a decision which was not implemented for 8 years and according to which we should or can go to an international conference today, too. However, one forgets at this point what has happened during the intervening 8 years. The Camp David accords were signed in the meantime and they dealt with the same issue which that Geneva conference

should have dealt with. According to the Camp David accords this matter of the conference was left out of consideration completely: Ways to negotiation were determined; a peace treaty with Egypt was signed; ways to solve the problem of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el were decided upon. To the extent that the Camp David accords referred to any international forum, if it can be termed as such, it was, after all, determined that 5 years after autonomy was established, the representatives of Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the United States, and the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el would convene to discuss a permanent solution. This solution, according to the Camp David accords, should be acceptable to and agreed upon by all participants, including Israel.

[Schiffer] So what does the Likud want now, sir? Beyond opposition to holding an international conference, are you now demanding that the issue be brought to the Inner Cabinet for decision? Are you threatening to leave the government? For the time being, at least, the prime minister is resolved on this issue, and the Cabinet secretary announced yesterday that this government is committed to going to Geneva. What do you want and what will you do on this subject in the future?

[Shamir] There is an agreement between the Likud and the Alignment and this agreement underlies the establishment of this national unity government. According to this agreement, all political and security issues should be brought to the Inner Cabinet, with its agreed composition, and it is the Inner Cabinet which should hold a discussion and make a decision. It is, after all, inconceivable that a single person, even if he is the greatest genius on earth, should determine, decide, and implement things without consulting anybody, without seeking the decision of some national body. We demand that all political moves be brought to the Inner Cabinet, as agreed; the Inner Cabinet will make a decision and this is how matters will be implemented.

[Qital] If this is not the case, Mr Shamir, suppose the prime minister decides to carry out his move on his own if the Likud does not want to join him? What then?

[Shamir] There is no such thing; it is not a private matter of his. It is the Cabinet which should decide, and according to our agreement, it is the Inner Cabinet which should discuss and decide matters. Otherwise, this is a grave violation of the agreement, and a democratic country like ours is run according to coalition agreements.

[Schiffer] However, you do not now have a chance to win your case in the Inner Cabinet either, since Deputy Prime Minister Levi believes the prime minister possesses a Knesset resolution which stands above Inner Cabinet decisions.

[Shamir] This has no importance whatsoever. If according to the agreement, according to procedures, this matter should be brought to the Inner Cabinet, this should then be done, regardless of the result of the Inner Cabinet discussion. The matter should be put to a vote and the results of the vote will decide it.

[Schiffer] The prime minister claims you are up to date on all the secret moves which preceded this one. You surely know that in those moves it was agreed that the prime minister would go for an international conference which would provide the framework for the political contacts, while Jordan would act to bring a delegation without the PLO to these contacts. Do you not believe that this will indeed lead to direct negotiations?

[Shamir] It has nothing to do with what I know or do not know. It is the Inner Cabinet which should decide on these moves which are of prime importance to the country. These moves should be brought to the Inner Cabinet. I do not know when the prime minister turned into such a fervent advocate of an international conference. I told you what he said in the Knesset a few months ago. Even 3 weeks ago he said on a television program in the United States that from Israel's point of view, an international conference is a waste of time. Therefore, what is all of this uproar about? If there is a plan, fine; we should discuss it and decide. This is not anybody's private business, definitely not any party's private business.

Ministers Levi, Qatzav on Issue

TA101520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said that the prime minister can definitely rely on the vote of confidence in the Knesset in declaring that the entire Knesset, including the Likud, had ratified his statement that Israel is prepared to conduct direct negotiations with Jordan under international auspices.

Interviewed by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, Minister Levi said that one can only be sorry that some of his fellow Likud ministers are now demanding that the issue be brought to the Inner Cabinet for its approval. What I am asking them is: Where were you before the vote in the Knesset when some of you went to great lengths to say that the prime minister's statement did not digress from the government's basic guidelines? As far as the Likud is concerned, the situation is now complicated and critical, and I do not think we can now go back on the resolution passed by the Knesset. This should have been done earlier on, Minister Levi noted.

In contrast, Minister Moshe Qatzav has said that anybody with eyes in his head can notice that the prime minister's statement is an obvious digression from the coalition agreement and the Likud will certainly have to make up its mind about this. Minister Qatzav emphasized that the prime minister must accede to the demand of the Likud ministers and bring the issue to the Inner Cabinet for its approval.

Cabinet Secretary on Issue

TA101635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin today explained why, in his view, there is no need for a further Cabinet or Inner Cabinet discussion on the question of the international accompaniment.

[Begin Beilin recording] The background to the issue of an international conference, or an international forum, is previous decisions by Israeli Governments since 1973, and they were also repeated in 1977, and there has been no decision cancelling them.

Apart from that, there is also a Knesset decision, in fact, two Knesset decisions that deal with the issue of international accompaniment, so that, let us say, from the legal-constitutional aspect, the parliamentary aspect, we can very firmly rely on decisions made in the past. [end recording]

Moda'i Gives Opinion

TA111320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is prepared to accept international accompaniment. This was said by Yitzhaq Moda'i during a tour of northern Israel, in a talk with our correspondent Yo'el Dar.

[Begin recording][Moda'i] In principle, international accompaniment is completely unnecessary. We are not opposed to it in principle; if the other side proposes international accompaniment, we will not reject this outright. From our point of view, if we accept international accompaniment, this should follow our rules or conditions. Thus, I believe, the danger will be greatly decreased although such meetings have inertia of their own.

[Dar] Is this your personal opinion or is this the Likud's position?

[Moda'i] The Likud's formal position is undoubtedly one of opposition to any international accompaniment to direct negotiations. However, one cannot ignore the fact that a Knesset decision was passed. One cannot accept only those aspects which are easy to accept, but must accept all aspects of the decision. I do not think there is any Likud member who will not obey the Knesset. As I said, the argument is purely procedural, whether or not a Knesset decision on an issue should be preceded by a meeting and a decision by the Inner Cabinet. It was exactly the opposite process here, and therefore, Likud members, quite rightly, are asking for an Inner Cabinet discussion. [end recording]

Rabin Briefing on IDF Provokes Cabinet Argument

TA101426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has briefed the Cabinet on the scope of resignations from the IDF, saying the matter is worrisome. In his view, one of the reasons for this could be the public's criticism of the IDF. His remarks aroused a harsh exchange of words over the Lebanon war. Minister Tzur said that war could have been avoided; to this, Ari'el Sharon reacted by saying that the Alignment shed blood in the Yom Kippur War and will be responsible for the blood that will be spilled because of what he called the contacts with the murderer 'Arafat, the Egyptian Satan, and the hypocrite of Amman. Minister Tzur replied that Sharon's remarks were impudent, given the war into which he got the nation of Israel.

Recriminations Continue

TA101845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Some strong accusations were exchanged between the Likud's Ari'el Sharon and Labor's Ya'aqov Tzur during today's Cabinet meeting. Tzur accused Sharon of starting the Lebanese war; Sharon accused the Alignment of being responsible for the Yom Kippur War;, and, in his words, the war to come. The meeting itself was devoted to a discussion about the site of Israel's next coal-unloading port and unemployment. Dan Eisenberg reports:

The mutual recriminations began after Defense Minister Rabin gave a report on the growing number of officers leaving the standing army. He said that perhaps public criticism of the army lowered the morale of the soldiers. Yosef Shapira volunteered that perhaps it was the criticism of the war in Lebanon that had lowered morale. Tzur then said: Had there been no war, there would have been no criticism. Next Sharon: What are you talking about? The Yom Kippur War, for which you are responsible? Or the one to come, which will be the outcome of the talks you are holding with the Egyptian Satan and the hypocrite from Amman? Tzur replied: How can you be so arrogant?

After that, the ministers got down to the business of the day. They established a committee of experts to decide where the next coal-unloading port should be located, Ashdod or Elat. Then they continued the discussion on unemployment. The ministers decided that the Treasury would allocate money to special problem areas, according to the recommendations of the prime minister, the finance minister, and the minister of labor. A six-man ministerial committee was appointed to study general recommendations for easing the problem. Among them, unemployment funds will be transferred to factory owners, to pay the wages of employees who would otherwise be dismissed. After the meeting, Labor Minister Moshe Qatsav said he was satisfied with today's decisions.

The unspoken subject of today's Cabinet meeting was the question of the international conference. It was not raised during the meeting. Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin told reporters afterwards that the prime minister was in no way obliged to bring the question back to the Cabinet, since it had already been approved by the Knesset. Shamir, of course, disagrees, but Peres received support from a rather surprising source this afternoon: Housing Minister David Levi told the Voice of Israel today that Peres was right. I don't think we can backtrack from the Knesset decision, said Levi. He added that certain Likud ministers had not spoken out when they should have. Now, he said, it was too late. Cabinet Secretary Beilin listed some of Israel's conditions for convening an international forum. Among these, all decisions taken by the forum would have to be by consensus, the parties would have to agree to all the participants, no members of the PLO would be allowed to take part, and the international forum would have to lead to direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Beilin repeated Israel's position that the Soviet Union would have to renew diplomatic ties with Israel before it could take part in the forum.

Rabin Assassination Threat Received in Jerusalem

TA081016 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] In a letter sent yesterday to the editorial boards of Israeli papers in Jerusalem (including *HA'ARETZ*), and which is signed by "Force 17 in the Territories," the authors threaten to assassinate Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during the next few weeks and carry out attacks against the IDF in the territories if the deputy commander of Force 17, who was captured by the Navy a few months ago, is not released.

Poland Pursuing Ties To Push Soviet Union

TA080845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Nov 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Sources at the Polish Embassy in Washington have told *HA'ARETZ* that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and Israel under the cover of a "commercial umbrella" is close, and is aimed at pushing the Soviet Union into a renewal of its relations with Israel.

The sources reported that "there is no longer any political point in continuing with the existing state of relations between Israel and the Eastern Bloc countries, and the cutting of relations between the Soviet Union and Israel was aimed, at the time, at demonstrating Moscow's support for Al-Nasir. The situation today is completely different, and the Soviet Union must play a productive role in the process." The sources emphasized that a renewal of relations between Israel and Poland, and, in the near future, also with Bulgaria and Hungary, does not originate in "Soviet influence," but just the opposite.

The sources explained that Poland has a special interest in a rapid renewal of its relations with Israel so that it can be better incorporated into the world credit market and, particularly, into the U.S. market. "The Jews of Poland have an important place in administration and they have international connections," the sources added. "A renewal of relations with Israel could provide the Polish economy with a big push and bring about a change in the U.S. Administration's attitude toward Poland."

The sources also added that two talks Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held with the Polish foreign minister had "very much furthered the process." One talk was held last summer and the second in September, in the United Nations. The establishment of relations would begin by giving the representative of the Polish bank in Israel the status of a diplomat and, at the same time, diplomatic status would be given to the Israeli commercial representative, who would work out of the Dutch Embassy in Poland.

Bulgaria Pursues Economic Deal, Not Relations

TA081034 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Nov 85 p 3

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] Bulgaria wants to purchase a flock of sheep from Israel. The reference is to a deal totaling approximately $2 million. The Sofia government is conducting negotiations on this matter with the Ministry of Agriculture and private farmers. The Bulgarian appeal comes after the Bulgarians purchased a flock of several hundred sheep from 'En Harod about 3 years ago. The Bulgarians praised the Israeli flock's high milk yield and announced their intention of purchasing another flock. Political sources believe the reference is to an economic deal and cannot be linked with a possible improvement in political relations between the two countries.

Hungary Reportedly To Resume Full Diplomatic Ties

TA101334 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Nov 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from France by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] Paris — Hungary will renew its diplomatic relations with Israel, East European diplomatic sources told the *DAVAR* correspondent. According to these sources, who were relying on an "official document" brought to their attention, Hungary, unlike Poland, will establish full diplomatic relations with Israel and not just exchange interest sections.

Hungary will apparently be assigned the job of representing Soviet political and economic interests in contacts with Israel. The sources said that this job, which has so far been conducted in part by Romania, would be transferred to the Hungarians.

Egypt Denies Border Incident Occurrence

TA081050 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] This week the Egyptian authorities denied that an incident occurred near the border with Israel, at Qadesh Barne'a, in the course of which hand grenades were thrown at an IDF patrol by a squad that infiltrated from Egyptian territory. Nor have the Egyptians agreed to take part in an investigation into the incident, as the IDF suggested to them.

In investigations carried out in the area of the incident by the IDF, the footprints of people who had infiltrated from Egyptian territory were found. Fragments of the two hand grenades thrown at the patrol were also found.

Although there is Egyptian alertness and care is taken to prevent infiltration into Israel, there has been quite an increase in the number of infiltrations recently. Most of the infiltrators enter for the purpose of smuggling, and only a few do so for the purpose of hostile terrorist activity, as occurred with the squad in Qadesh Barne'a.

Security establishment sources have noted that the fact the Egyptians have stationed people from the Central Security department, not soldiers, in the area of the border with Israel is harming the Egyptians' alertness and supervision.

Agreement on Textile Exports Signed With U.S.

TA110632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Israel and the United States last night signed a long-term agreement for the export of Israeli textiles to the United States. The accord was reached after the United States lifted restrictions on textile imports that it imposed as part of the free trade zone agreement between the two countries. Commerce and Industry Director General Yehoshu'a Forer said last night in Washington that the agreement would allow for textile exports worth $300 million within 2 years. The agreement is in force until 1990, with an additional 5-year option.

Jordan Agricultural Delegation Visits West Bank

TA100854 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avraham Tzohar]

[Text] An official Jordanian delegation has recently visited Judaea and Samaria to have a close look at the scope of crops and the size of the agricultural lands cultivated by the West Bank Arabs. This was disclosed by Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-'Oz during an interview last Friday evening in the "Ahava" College in Be'er Toviyya. According to Katz-'Oz, the delegation had earlier visited Israel on behalf of the Jordanian Agriculture Ministry also to examine the condition of the Arab farmers and the possibilities of helping them. The deputy minister said that the delegation held talks and negotiations with official Israeli elements.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-'Oz also leveled criticism, albeit indirect, at the Israeli Agriculture Ministry. According to him, the arrival of the Jordanian delegation in Israel indicates the great deal of concern and responsibility the Jordanian Government feels toward the Arab farmers in Judaea and Samaria "in contrast with the ambivalent attitude of the Israeli authorities to our farms in the very same region."

Two Druze Allowed Back to Golan Heights From Syria

TA081825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] For the first time in 2 years, the Israel authorities have permitted two Druze to return from Syria to join their families in the Golan Heights. The two came to the Al-Qunaytirah crossing point this morning under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

Moda'i Intends To Run for Likud Leadership

TA120559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Minister Moda'i has explained that he has no intention of being the Likud's ugly duckling. Therefore, after the Herut-Liberal merger he will run for the party leadership.

MA'ARIV on Background Play to 'Arafat Declaration

TA111516 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Nov 85 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Special Effect in Cairo"]

[Text] Israel's ambassador in Cairo was asked by the Egyptian foreign minister to pass on to the Israeli Government Mubarak's thanks to Shim'on Peres for having kept his commitment and, in his conversation with President Reagan, having made warm recommendations about Egypt. These thanks have not thawed the ice chilling the peace between Israel and Egypt. It has not even brought closer, even by a millimeter, the summit meeting between Peres and Mubarak. Recently, the obstacles on the road to this meeting have even increased. On the other hand, it was explained to the Israeli Government that Egypt will, despite the increasing internal opposition to the regime, try to keep open the bridge with Israel, because the path of U.S. aid to Egypt also crosses over this bridge.

Much has been written over the past few days about the Mubarak-'Arafat talks, but very little notice has been taken of a more important delegation which is now in Cairo. This is an International Monetary Fund [IMF] delegation, which is trying to rescue Egypt from a grave economic crisis. The Egyptian national debt has increased to $32 billion, and the commercial deficit has swollen. The IMF is proposing cuts on the Egyptian budget and, in this context, a cut to the subsidies on basic commodities. Mubarak fears such a move might, as in the past, arouse violent demonstrations. The Egyptian Government is debating a devaluation and grave restrictions on imports. In such a situation, Egypt cannot easily give up the U.S. aid, and it knows that this aid could suffer if Egypt ignores its peace treaty with Israel, to which the United States is a guarantor.

The repayment of debts is weighing heavily on Egypt and it is trying to win at least a postponement for several payments. Egypt needs the goodwill of the United States and so it thanks Israel for every positive word the prime minister says in Washington. Egypt wants to be depicted to the U.S. Congress as a country that is leading the peace process and marching at its head, in order to increase the fees it receives for its work.

Because of this, despite the precoordination between Husayn and Mubarak over the matter of furthering the latest political initiative, the Egyptians saw to it that Yasir 'Arafat's declaration about a stop to terrorism abroad should be noted to its credit, not to that of Jordan.

So far 'Arafat has not admitted that his organization is committing acts of terrorism outside the borders of Eretz Yisra'el. He has not even admitted the murder of the athletes in Munich. He preferred to hide under the disguise of Black September. He has not admitted the murder of the trio in the yacht in Larnaca, the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*, or the murder of the two Israeli seamen in Barcelona, which was committed by the Fatah Organization. Why, then, in his discussions with King Husayn, did he find it so difficult to respond to the latter's request and why did he not, when in Amman, announce a, as it were, stop to terrorist actions in Europe, actions he, as it were, did not commit earlier? Why did he provide President Mubarak in Cairo with a propa-

ganda achievement, and did not do so for King Husayn in Amman?

The explanation may lie in 'Arafat's desire to thus express his reservations about the Jordanian-Syrian negotiations. He fears that, in the end, these negotiations may lead to a Jordanian agreement to sacrifice the PLO leader, who is hated by President al-Asad. He is, then, trying to create for himself a political base beyond the 11 February agreement with Husayn, upon which he is founding his political activity.

Since Egypt now needs negotiable gains in the political stock exchange in Washington, Mubarak was prepared to accept 'Arafat's doubletalk as long as he could broadcast over all the U.S. television stations that he, the Egyptian president, had succeeded in forcing the PLO leader to cut down on the scope of the PLO's terrorist activities.

It was not 'Arafat himself, but Usamah al-Baz, an Egyptian, who interpreted the PLO leader's promise to the effect that there would be no terrorist actions inside Israel. 'Arafat said his organization would not carry out these terrorist actions "in the conquered territory of Palestine." And he does not recognize the Green Line. After all, as far as he is concerned, all of Israel is "conquered Palestine." This was his path even before the 6-Day War and this is his belief according to the Palestinian Charter.

Husayn is very well acquainted with the game of ambiguous declarations. Therefore, when he is angry with 'Arafat for not having provided him with the winning point in the propaganda race, he tells *THE NEW YORK TIMES* correspondent that he is still demanding that 'Arafat stop committing acts of terrorism inside Israel.

Husayn knows that Mubarak has given 'Arafat his way and let him off, and so he is pushing him into a corner.

The propaganda effect shared with 'Arafat has not blinded anybody who is aware of the PLO leader's hypocrisy and the ambiguity of his words. Washington, Jerusalem, and even Amman did not regard them as an unambiguous commitment to a stop to attacks on Israel. Only someone drugged by ambiguous words could be taken in by the "Cairo declaration," and see it as a dramatic change in the PLO position. But anybody who knows 'Arafat's methods can apply Mark Twain's words to them, that "there is nothing easier than to stop smoking. I myself have already stopped smoking a hundred times."

'Arafat, then, again declares a stop to acts of terrorism, which he formerly claimed he had not committed at all.

After this effect, the turn of the second effect, that of acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242, will undoubtedly also come along, since Husayn regards this as a condition for the PLO's participation in negotiations. And so U.S. officials will try to regard this as a substitute for the U.S. Congress demand that the PLO first recognize Israel's right to live within secure and recognized borders.

In the next few months the search for the saving ambiguous remarks will give officials in Washington, Jerusalem, Amman, and Cairo a lot to do. And Mr Wat Cluverius, the roving "U.S. ambassador," will, for their sake, begin his rounds of talks today, from Jerusalem to Amman, and from there to Cairo and Washington, and so on ad infinitum. In the background, a competition will take place between Mubarak and Husayn over which of them is to act as the PLO's trainer, and which of them will, in return, receive increased U.S. aid. Both of them need this aid, and both of them also need Israeli recognition that they are working to further peace.

Ministerial Conference on Desertification Ends

AB091735 Dakar PANA in English 1711 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Dakar, 9 Nov (PANA) — The Second Ministerial Conference on Desertification ended on Saturday by adopting about 30 major projects to accelerate efforts against desertification.

The conference gave mandate to the current chairman (Senegal) to take necessary measures in obtaining material and financial support from different sources in order to facilitate immediate implementation of the projects.

Emphasizing the need for South-South cooperation, the conference also resolved that it should be complemented by North-South cooperation.

On the continuous surveillance of the ecosystems, the conference adopted projects on making the existing meteorological network more dynamic and strengthening it, operating a teletransmission system in various Comides [Conference Ministerielle sur la Desertification — Ministerial Conference on Desertification] countries, compiling an inventory of studies on climatic systems in different regions, and establishing a terrestrial mechanism for the surveillance of the ecosystems.

Others include the effective utilization of high technology for evaluating of activities related to desertification and on the establishment of an organisation and a management formula for different meteological networks, as well as a followup mechanism.

On the management and utilisation of water resources aimed at controling drought and desertification, the conference adopted projects which include the establishment of schemes for the management and utilisation of the waters of major hydrographic systems, and an inventory study project of the sites selected form using the surface waters of the hydrographic system of Lake Chad.

Other projects include a study on the possibility of multiplying biological techniques in water conservation efforts, research on water stockage and evaporation control technics, model for the use of deep and superficial layers common to the region, and the establishment for river-basin agriculture in arid and semi-arid Sahelian regions.

On the economy of wood products the conference adopted projects on the study and development of vegetal formations, research and popularization of substitute energies, rehabilitation of degraded areas and creation of funds from resources generated by the exploitation of forests to ensure that forestry operations are implemnted.

Other projects include the adoption of a price policy which best reflects the value of forests products and the design of a study looking into the possibility of energy exchanges among the Comides countries.

Regarding soils and salinisation, the conference adopted projects which include the establishment of an inventory in each state of the affected areas. This will be the basis of a map which will make it possible to identify and monitor the extent and gravity of the problem and to determine in which areas urgent actions are to be undertaken.

The ministers also adopted projects aimed at making efforts to inform the popualtions about the dimension of the phenomenon and thereby increase their awareness of the possible limitations represented by the salinisation of poorly irrigated lands.

On the bush and burnt lands, the conference adopted a project aimed at establishment village committees for the control of bush fires. It is expected that these committees will serve to safeguard stocks of organic matter and soil fertility. They will likewise guarantee more effective management or forest ecosystem.

The ministers expressed in their final report the wish to hold the next conference scheduled in 1988 in one of the North African countries.

Twenty-five countries participated in the conference from Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Senegal, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry. Others are Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Sudan and Egypt. Cameroon, Central African Republic and Libya were participating for the first time.

ALGERIA

Visiting Cuban Party Delegation Holds Talks

Received by Bitat

LD092158 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Mr Rabah Bitat received the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Mr Julio Garcia Oliviera, vice president of the party's Control Commission, this afternoon. Talks were centered on bilateral relations, particularly in the area of interparliamentary exchanges. They also extensively examined the international situation, particularly the situation in Africa and Latin America.

Talks With Messaadia

LD101738 Algiers APS in English 1425 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 10 Nov 85 (APS) — The head of the F.L.N. C.C. Permanent Secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia received on Sunday a Cuban Communist Party delegation, in visit to Algeria, led by Julio Garcia Oliviera, vice-president of the Control Commission.

The talks ranged over the exchange of experiences in different fields, on several international issues and particularly those related to the independence and the right to self-determination, the south-south dialogue and the [word indistinct] of a new international economic order.

Party Delegations' Talks

LD111117 Algiers APS in English 1011 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 11 Nov 85 (APS) — Political talks gathered today here the FLN party delegation headed by the member of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee, in charge of external relations and the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Julio Garcia Oliveira member of the Central Committee, vice-president of the Commission of Control.

The two sides examined the situation prevailing in the Latino-American Continent as well as in the African Continent namely in North West Africa and southern Africa and went through the situation in the Middle East. In addition, the two sides discussed the ways and means to deepen and expand the cooperation between the two countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed; Promises To Subvert U.S.

LD100243 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0044 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Interview by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with unidentified correspondents of CBS Television and French Television Channel 1; all questions are asked in French or English, as noted, with immediately subsequent translation into Arabic, while all of Al-Qadhdhafi's responses are in Arabic with subsequent translation into the language of the question; translator not identified, and date and place of interview not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question in English] [Words indistinct] *THE WASHINGTON POST* story. Were you surprised by the story? How did you react to this report?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is very regrettable that a government should get involved in a terrorist act [words indistinct]. I do not think any country has the right to object to the opinions of another people or who governs them [words indistinct], but I believe that Reagan is going to be subjected to a scandal like Watergate, like Nixon. If there is law in America, then the President must respect the law and Constitution. Reagan has violated American law and the Constitution, and he must be put on trial. On the other hand, [words indistinct] if the truth of this report is confirmed, then we will take action into America and undermine America from inside. [Tripoli's English translation says: "If this is true, then we will have to move and we will have to fight ourselves. From a point of self-defense, we shall move the battle inside America and we shall subvert from inside."] An action calls for an action on a reciprocal basis.

[Question indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Words indistinct] and I believe that we (?would be acting legitimately).

[Question in English] You mentioned — you referred in your [words indistinct] anti-U.S. coalition of progressive socialist states. Who would that include? What specifically have you done to launch this initiative?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] These states are most states of the world, because America is the enemy of all peoples. It will extend from Central America to (?Africa and Asia); or rather it [words indistinct] the United States, the nation of red indians (?inside the United States).

[Question in French] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, one of the problems at this present time between France and Libya is the problem of Chad. It exists partly because of the presence of Libyan troops in Chad. Are you prepared to change this situation, and, on the other hand, would you be prepared to meet President Hissein Habre?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, I object to your claim of Libyan forces being present in Chad. There is a difference between the presence of cooperation workers and the presence of forces. France has the same thing in Ndjamena. Hissein Habre is not a president. I [words indistinct] president but as a representative of one of Chadian factions and try to reconciliate them.

[Question in French] I would like to be sure of the answer. This means that Col al-Qadhdhafi would agree to meet Hissein Habre on the condition that other representatives of Chadian factions, the representatives of the other Chadian factions, are also present?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is not necessary. (?We continuously meet the other factions), and we would meet him as one of the factions struggling for power.

[Question in French] Would you agree to meet him in a place other than Tripoli?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No.

[Question in English] specifically [words indistinct] you have made any initiative, even any indirect initiatives toward the united states in order to [words indistinct], we open at least some sort of a dialogue between your country and [word indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Words indistinct] Like Hitler [words indistinct]

[Question Indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have tried in the past; we have no objection to having a dialogue with [words indistinct] because we are not against the American people, but we are against American policy led by Reagan.

[Question in French] Do you wish to improve relations with France — and how, as long as the Chadian problem remains?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I am surprised that a European country [words indistinct] what France has to do with Chad. Chad has a rapport with Libya. France should not do anything in Chad without Libya, if we want to speak seriously and genuinely. It is possible [words indistinct]

[Question in French] Col al-Qadhdhafi, we know that some people who are for the independence of New Caledonia have come here in Libya to have advice, if not training. Do you intend to continue this action?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We support all the world liberation movements and the peoples that are now struggling for liberation from French (?rule). This is a problem of freedom and decolonization. If france harasses us in Chad we must harass it everywhere. If it fights us in Chad, we fight it everywhere — from Martinique to New Caledonia, passing through its bases in Africa — but we hope that we will not reach this point, because President Mitterrand is a friend of ours and it is possible to come to an understanding with him. I hope that the French people do not sacrifice their interests with Libya for the problem of Chad. The Chadian problem may last for another (?100) years, or another 50 years, (?but should cooperation between Libya and France stop because of this problem)? [Words indistinct] ethnics (?belonging to) Libya, Sudan, Central Africa, Cameroon [words indistinct].

[Question in French] We know that there was a highjacking of a ship that of the *Achille Lauro*, and that during this highjacking an American tourist was killed. I would like to know if Col Al-Qadhdhafi approves of this?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No, I am against this.

[Question in English] One of suggestions in the CIA report was that the United states (?criticism) [words indistinct] in your country by assisting (?dissident) [words indistinct] reports of dissidence within the military opposed to your leadership.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Laughs] [Words indistinct].

[Question in French] Col al-Qadhdhafi, I would like to ask you a question which is not in the news. I would like to know that if you happen to disappear, what would you like to have achieved, the most important thing to you, before your death?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The realization of peace in the world through the emergence of the Jamahiri regime. Governments and armies would disappear, and only peoples will remain. [words indistinct] Thank you.

Further Reactions to U.S. 'Conspiracy' Reported

PFLO Promises Support

LD081921 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] has denounced the American terrorist conspiracy against the Libyan Arab people revealed by *THE WASHINGTON POST*. The Front cabled the brother leader of the revolution and (?assured) him that the Omani Arab people, under the leadership of the PFLO, will stand by the side of the Libyan Arab people and will use its revolutionary and fighting capabilities for defending the revolutionary gains achieved by the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation, thanks to the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Rally Held in Tehran

LD091922 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Safar 25, Nov.9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A rally of solidarity with the Libyan Arab people was organised this morning at the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Tehran, against the terroristic plots being conducted by the American Administration against Jamahiriyah, the latest of which was uncovered by *THE WASHINGTON POST* daily.

The rally was attended by Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister of Iran, the ambassadors of Arab, Islamic and African countries as well as the ambassadors of the socialist bloc to Tehran and scores of Jamahiriyah friends.

The secretary of the Libyan Arab Peoples' Bureau addressed the rally. He lauded the stands of the Iranian revolution and people towards the Libyan Arab people in its daring resistance against all American plots and terroristic schemes.

The secretary of the People's Bureau stressed that the massive solidarity rally shows America and all evil forces that Libya has enough brothers and friends who stand genuinely with her whatever the circumstances may be.

He added that the Libyan Arab people will continue to be faithful to its principles advocating the causes of freedom and liberation of peoples everywhere in the world and heralding the era of the masses as well as instigating and backing the people to take over power, wealth and arms.

The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Tehran reviewed the series of plots, conspiracies and provocations led by successive American administrations against the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary options.

Iranian President's Message

LD091925 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 9 Nov 85

["President of the Iranian Islamic Republic Declares His Solidarity with Jamahiriyah" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 25, Nov.9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent a message to the leader of the revolution. Text as follows:

The exposure of the new conspiracy by criminal America against brotherly Libyan Arab people shows the world, once again, the low and aggressive nature of criminal America and its terrorist rulers. It is natural that the courageous and militant Libyan Arab people, its revolutionary leadership and struggle are being subjected to the plots and consipiracies of international tyranny and terrorism of America. We are sure that the exposure of this plot will strengthen the determination and will of the Libyan Arab people more and more.

We declare our revolutionary solidarity with the brotherly Libyan Arab people in its struggle and steadfastness against the terroristic attempts by American imperialism.

Hungarian Envoy Conveys Support

LD111646 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture at noon today conferred with the Hungarian ambassador to the Socialist People Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. During the meeting the Hungarian ambassador conveyed to the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture the solidarity of the government and the people of Hungary with the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation of all the conspiracies being hatched by the American Administration against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The Hungarian ambassador hailed the stance and the courage of the Great 1 September Revolution in confronting the American conspiracies and described U.S. President Reagan as an old man whose conspiracies cannot have an effect upon the youth of the greatest fatih.

SUDAN

U.S. Reportedly Protests Falasha Case Publicity

JN101048 Khartoum SUNA in English 1027 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 10, (SUNA) — The U.S. officially expressed disgust over the putting out of the Falasha trial procedure by the Sudanese media.

The daily *AL-SAHAFAH* in its issue today said that the American Ambassador to Khartoum, Alexander Horan in two meetings he held separately last week with Transitional Military Council Chairman [TMC) 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and Premier Al-Jazuli Daf'allah protested over the issue.

In the meeting the ambassador said the U.S. appreciated the Sudan and hope that Sudan return this appreciation, the daily said.

The ambassador recalled that his country lavished an aid exceeding 400 million dollar to Sudan during the last year budget. Such assistant was standard putting into account the aid extended to other friendly countries, the daily added quoting the ambassador as saying.

AL-SAHAFAH quoted the ambassador as saying that Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab and Premier Daf'allah told him that the media can not be restrained over carrying out its role over the enlightening of the masses about the blunders of the defunct regime of ousted President Numayri.

The two leaders reaffirmed to the ambassador Sudan willingness to maintain strong relations with us and keen desire to broaden them further.

Sudan under the new democratic system could not be able to restrain the freedom of the media particularly in describing the malpractices of the defunct regime, the daily said quoting the ambassador as saying the two leaders words. Former Vice President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and other four former state security officers involved in the airlifting of the Falasha Jews to Israel are currently stand trial here.

The trial sessions are held openly and screened by the Sudanese television in daily while the other means of media fully covered the sessions. The prosecution witnesses have repeatedly said that two American nationals one of them the liaison officer of the CIA in the American Embassy here had been behind the clandestine operations of airlifting the Falashas through Sudanese territories to Israel.

'Abdallah on U.S., USSR Military Equipment; South

JN091104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 9, SUNA — Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdaliah has categorically denied reports over the presence of American Rapid Deployment Force "RDF" in Sudanese soil describing the reports as baseless and unfounded.

Maj Gen. 'Abdallah in statement to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* published here today admitted that the Americans have only a dump housing ordinances in Port Sudan and other military equipment left by the American troops' exercises that took place in the Bright Star 82.

Otherwise there is no American soldier or even American weapons on Sudanese soil, he said.

Bright Star 82 was an American exercise in which troops of the U.S., Egypt and Sudan participated during the era of the ousted President Ja'far Numayri who was deposed by the popular uprising of April 6 and living in exile in Egypt currently.

The Sudanese authorities have notified the Americans even to dislodge their ordinances and equipment and this will be done before the end of the transistional period, he said. The transitional period expires on April 26 next year.

Turning to the southern question 'Abdallah said the People's Armed Forces is fighting in the south for the faith of safeguarding national unity and therefore political groupings must help.

The procession of Sudan security has given the Army the sense that it was not fighting in isolation from the people's will, he said.

Sudan security procession was sponsored by the Moslem brothers and otehr Islamic groups to Demonstrate for Army in its fighting against the forces of People's Liberation Army SPLA led by Col John Garang.

The procession has given the people the impression that Islamic forces have contained the Armed Forces and this idea is thoroughly unsound, the minister concluded.

The Armed Forces stick to its national identity and has nothing to do with the conflicting trends on the political arena despite the negative effect of this on the stability of the Army, 'Abdallah explained.

Turning to the recent conspiracy the minister told the daily that the ongoing investigationwith the elements involved in the ethnic plot revealed that other elements were implicated in the plot.

However he did not disclose those elements and said the trial will uncover the identitites of these elements .

Last Sept. Soldiers belonging to specific ethnic group tried to seize two Army barracks in Khartoum north and Omdurman and the investigations revealed an ethnic plot has been hatched to undermine the government and stall a new government.

In the comprehensive statement to *AL-SAHAFAH* the minister disclosed that contacts are underway with the Soviet military attache here to explore the possibility of overhauling the Soviet made equipment in the hands of the Armed Forces. These include air defence systems, warplanes and other equipment which the Soviet afforded to Sudan in the early 70s.

The minister affirmed that the airlifting of the Ethiopian Jews Falasha to Israel has ceased. The Falashas who sought sanctuary in eastern Sudan following the drought that struck western Ethiopia in the last two years had been rounded up and dispatched to Israel in collaboration with the defunct regime of ousted President Numayri.

The armed forces were given tight orders to clamp down supervision on the refugee camps in eastern Sduan, the defence said.

All organizations working in relieving the refugees were under the surveillance of the Armed Forces, he added.

Border troops were instructed to spot and observe any movement through the borders, he went on.

Group Threatens To 'Blast' Italian Embassy

JN121010 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 12 (SUNA) — Security Authorities here have imposed tight security measures around the Italian Embassy building here following a threat by an unindentified body to blast the building quoting a security source the daily (*AL-AYYAM*) reported here today.

The source declined to give more details on the incident pending the completion of investigation, the daily said.

DUP Refuses To Sign Memo on Islamic Laws

JN081044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 8 (SUNA) — The Democratic Unionist Party [DUP) representative to the Secretariat of the National Unions Alliance, 'Uthman Muhammad al-Sayyid, affirmed that his party refused to sign the Alliance memorandum which demands the abrogation of the Islamic laws implemented by the defunct regime in Sept. 1983.

In a statement released here yesterday, Al-Sayyid said that the refusal to sign the memorandum is compatible with the party stand announced in the memorandum it has submitted to the Transitional Military Council [TMC) and the Cabinet demanding the abolition of September laws and all laws restricting freedom while retaining the texts that include crimes.

The Decision issued by the Alliance should be carried out under the consensus of all its members, Al-Sayyid said.

Al-Sayyid explained that some decisions are issued by the Alliance despite the resevations and objections raised by some of its members, indicating the objections by the Democratic Unionist Party and the Ummah National Party, over the popular retribution draft law to the Cabinet under the name of the Alliance despite this objection. The questions in which no compromise can be reached shall be left for the Constituent Assembly, to be elected next April, to decide on, he added.

TUNISIA

Unionists Reportedly Arrest U.S. Diplomat

LD092059 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 Nov (KUNA) — The weekly organ of the Tunisian Communist Party *TARIQ AL-SHA'B* reported here today that a number of Tunisian trade unionists arrested the second secretary at the U.S. Embassy (?Willy Nayl) while he was at the offices of Metlaoui town trade union in Gafsa Governorate, southern Tunisia, without prior permission.

The left wing paper said the workers handed the U.S. diplomat over to Tunisian policemen who were near the trade union offices.

TARIQ AL-SHA'B quoted the Tunisian workers saying that the second secretary at the U.S. Embassy told them after he was arrested that he had been authorized by his embassy to find out the conditions of Tunisian workers.

UGTT Secretary General Placed Under House Arrest

LD081706 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1649 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, 8 Nov (KUNA) — An informed source reports that the Tunisian authorities have placed Tunisian National Labor Federation [UGTT] secretary general, Habib Achour under house arrest "as a preliminary measure" and as a prelude to his removal from the leadership of the UGTT.

UGTT Officials Meet Minister; Unionists Released

LD092151 Tunis Domestic Service
in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Minister of Labor Noureddine Hached today received the members of the Executive Bureau of the UGTT [General Confederation of Tunisian Workers], and the following joint communique was issued:

The meeting dealt with the social and syndicalist situation in the country. The UGTT Executive Bureau dealt with a number of issues, including the situation at the offices of regional trade unions, the issue of the detained and sacked trade unionists, and other pending issues. Noureddine Hached expressed, in the name of the government, his readiness to find a suitable solution to the pending issues. The Minister of labor and the UGTT Executive Bureau stressed their eagerness to insure that relations between the Tunisian Government and the UGTT are based upon frank and responsible dialogue in service of the country's interest and as a safeguard of the rights of an advanced tunisian society where justice and solidarity prevail, because the UGTT is a national benefit and a force of good that must be protected by all. This meeting passed in an atmosphere of brotherhood, which could help maintain a dialogue to surmount the difficulties and spare the country internal and external dangers.

TAP has learned that most of the trade unionists detained in the past few days for various reasons were released this afternoon. This measure was taken a few hours after the meeting at the Ministry of Labor between Noureddine Hached and the members of the UGTT Executive Bureau.

UGTT Official Views Meeting

LD102302 Kuwait KUNA in English 1904 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, Nov 10 (KUNA) — Executive Bureau member of the General Tunisian Workers Union Kamal Saad Sunday said that Tunisian workers insist on retaining Habib Achour as secretary general of the union. Saad, who is also responsible for information, told KUNA that the union held a meeting earlier today and asked Tunisian Labor Minister Noureddine Hached to lift the present measures against Habib Achour, to enable the legitimately elected cadres assume their posts in the labor union's various branches that were recently seized by pro-government elements and to release all detained syndicate leaders.

The Executive Bureau includes Habib Achour, who is currently under house arrest, Abdul Salam Jarrad, who is imprisoned in a case that the government says is private, and other secretaries general of regional syndicates.

He explained that the bureau will issue a statement tomorrow on the outcome of its meeting that is scheduled to end later tonight. The Tunisian authorities yesterday released 46 workers.

TU Official Arrested After Claiming Children Killed

LD100454 Tunis Domestic Service
in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Following reports circulated by some agencies, which were exploited particularly by the Libyan information media for reasons known to everyone, that the security forces might have caused the death of three school children in Sidi Bouzid Governorate while dispersing a demonstration staged by school children in the aforementioned governorate, TAP has learned from informed sources that these reports have no relation to facts and reality. They are the product of the imagination of the person named Mohamed Hani, the secretary general of the Provisional Union of the General Confederation of Tunisian Workers [UGTT] in Sidi Bouzid.

The above-mentioned person circulated these rumors at the UGTT headquarters, situated on Greece Street, Tunis, on 8 November, to two journalists who were at the headquarters and in the presence of Habib Achour [UGTT Secretary general]. Following that the agency learned from the same sources that Mohamed Hani has been arrested by the forces of national security on instructions from the judiciary authorities for spreading false news that is likely to create panic among the public and for exploiting the occasion in order to harm public security and order and tarnish the reputation of Tunisia abroad. The agency that had circulated these reports deliberately and with indifference should have adhered to the norms for such situations by going back to the concerned source to ascertain the truth of the report. It is strange that an international news agency should overlook these elementary rules of the profession.

ETHIOPIA

ELF Leader Holds News Conference in Amman

JN081103 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Nov 85 p 16

[By 'Imad al-Humud]

[Excerpts] Amman — Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF]-Unified Organization, has said that the Front is constantly seeking to form a unified Eritrean delegation with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in order to sit at the negotiating table with the Ethiopian Government and reach a political solution guaranteeing the Eritrean people's right to independence. He urged Arab countries to support the unity of Eritrean factions without reservation and to extend material and political aid to the Eritrean revolution so it may reach a just solution to the Eritrean issue.

Speaking at a news conference at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman yesterday, Sabbe added that the Front's delegation, consisting of Abdelqader Ibrahim al-Jilani, second deputy chairman of the Executive Committee, and Saleh Ahmed Ayay, Foreign relations bureau chairman, met with Hazim Nusaybah, acting minister of foreign affairs, and Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, and conveyed to them a memorandum explaining the Eritrean question and requesting assistance. The Jordanian Government, he said, promised to study it. Similar memorandums were presented to Sudan, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, and Iraq during the ELF delegation's tour of these countries.

The ELF Executive Committee chairman appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to find a just solution to the Eritrean problem, after a war of well over 24 years, during their next conference in Geneva. English copies of this appeal were distributed during the news conference. The appeal also said that the UN resolution in 1950 to annex Eritrea to Ethiopia was against the Eritrean people's wishes and aspirations. He called for listing the Eritrean question on their agenda.

Sabbe also appealed to the Soviet Union to reconsider its current support for Ethiopian aggression and to call for a just peace between Eritrea and Ethiopia as two African neighbors having undeniable common interests. He stressed that the Ethiopian Government was the main reason behind the obstruction of a peaceful solution, especially after three Eritrean factions were unified in one organization called the ELF.

Sabbe said that Eritrean-Sudanese relations are improving and that Sudanese Chairman 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab had mediated between the Front and the Ethiopian Government with the aim of holding unconditional negotiations. However, he added, Siwar al-Dhahab informed us that Ethiopia is not ready for a political solution for fear of internationalizing the issue and that it insists on keeping it a domestic affair.

Sabbe also said that the Front's relations with the PLO are eternal, strategic relations, indicating that continuous meetings are held between PLO and ELF officials, the latest of which was in Doha with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

KENYA

Uganda Peace Talks Fail To Issue Statement

EA101439 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Reports from Nairobi say that following the indefinite postponement of talks between the Ugandan Government and the biggest rebel group, the National Resistance Army, NRA, doubt has been cast upon the peace talks.

An eight-man joint committee involving the Ugandan Government and the NRA, which was trying to reach agreement on a number of recommendations and joint recommendations in the past week, failed to issue its final statement yesterday in Nairobi. Kenyan foreign Minister Elijah Mwangale, who last Wednesday said that the talks were to end yesterday, told reporters that the committee needs more time. President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, who has been chairing the meeting since it began last August, also said last Wednesday that the talks were yielding fruitful results and were about to end.

The indefinite postponement has cast more doubts regarding the talks which were seeking a peaceful solution for more than two centuries in the country. [sentence as heard]

Talks in 'Final Stages'

EA101902 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi — Reports from Nairobi say that the peace talks between the Ugandan military government and the country's rebel group are in their final stages. A spokesman for Uganda's ruling Military Council said today that the committee set up by the council and the National Resistance Army [NRA] rebel group continued to meet behind closed doors in Nairobi today. The spokesman said that the committee was expected to finalize its deliberations on a final agreement that would facilitate the convening of the plenary conference tomorrow.

The Kenyan president, Mr Daniel arap Moi, who is chairing the talks, did not participate in the committee's deliberations but is expected to attend the conference, which was scheduled for yesterday but was cancelled to allow the committee more time. President Moi has called on both sides to solve their problems as soon as possible so that peace could be restored in Uganda.

PRC Delegation's Talks, Activities Reported

Official Talks Begin

EA081837 Nairobi KNA in English 1430 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi, 8 Nov (KNA) -- The vice-president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, this afternoon chaired official

talks between the visiting Chinese delegation and Kenyan officials at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre.

Welcoming the Chinese delegation, which is led by the vice-premier of the People's Republic of China, Mr Tian Jiyun, Mr Kibaki said that the good relations existing between Kenya and China were strengthened by the reciprocal visits of both President Moi and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

He said the talks, which were held in camera, would select committees composed of delegates from the sides, who would discuss various issues concerning the two countries.

The Chinese vice-premier praised Kenya's policy of non-alignment, which he said was shared by China. He said his country had many things in common with Kenya, which includes the stand on international questions, such as to strive for world peace, support for the freedom struggle, and matters concerning racial segregation. Mr Tian Jiyun said the aim of the visit was to promote and explore new avenues of co-operation. He expressed hope that the talks would strengthen the existing relations between the two countries. He said the two countries and similar problems and talks of nation-building which called for co-operation. [sentence as received].

The 15-man Chinese delegation includes, among others, the vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Mr Lu Xuejian, deputy director of the African Department of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Jin Yongjian, and the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Wei Yongging, while the Kenya delegation comprised of the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, the minister for culture and social services, Mr Kenneth Matiba: the minister for finance, Mr George Saitoti: the minister for economic planning and development, Mr Robert Ouko: the minister for health, Mr Peter Nyakiamo, assistant ministers, Mr Phillip Leakey, of foreign affairs, and Mr John Michuki, and other government officials.

Visits Sports Complex

EA091554 Nairobi KNA in English 1220 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 9 Nov — The visiting Chinese vice-premier, Mr Tian Jiyun, today toured the Kasarani national sports complex under construction, where he was met by the minister for culture and social srvices, Mr Kenneth Matiba. Expressing happiness on the work, Mr Jiyun said he was impressed by the project which would enhance the good relationship existing between Kenya and China. "The project is an embodiment and crystallisation of the cooperation between the two countries," he observed.

Thanking the Chinese Government on behalf of the government and people of Kenya, Mr Matiba said the completion of the project would be useful in the promotion of sporting activities in the country. He said the complex would compare with others of international standard. The minister said the sports institute would be launched in 1987, when the "All-Africa Games" will take place. He expressed hope that after the completion of the complex the Chinese Government would send its people to compete with Kenyan sportsmen.

Finance Agreement Signed

EA111201 Nairobi KNA in English 0915 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 11 Nov — The vice-president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibake, and the visiting vice-premier of the People's Republic of China, Mr Tian Jiyun, this morning signed a finance agreement on the implementation of phase two of the Kenya national sports complex at Kasarani in Nairobi. Other signatories to the agreement were Kenya's minister for finance, Prof George Saitoti, and the Chinese vice-minister for foreign affairs, economic relations and trade, Mr Lu Xuejian.

The signing was the result of discussions between the Kenya Government and the Chinese delegation during which the two sides reviewed development co-operation between Kenya and China. This was the third of the bilateral talks between the two countries during which the Kenya delegation was led by the vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibaki. During the discussions, the two countries noted the substantial progress which had been made since the state visit to Kenya by the Prime Minister of PRC, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in 1983. It was noted that the implementation of phase one of the Kasarani sports complex was proceeding on schedule and will be completed in time for the fourth all-Africa games in August 1987. A review of other ongoing activities revealed considerable potential for further improvement in trading relations and industrial co-operation, economic as well as cultural relations between the two countries.

Meets With Moi

EA111547 Nairobi KNA in English 1225 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Nov — President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held discussions with the visiting Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, Mr Tian Jiyun. The talks centred on bilateral and international issues.

On the relations between the two countries, President Moi said they were cordial and were gradually becoming stronger. He noted that after his visit to China in 1980, the Chinese Government was financing a sports complex in Kenya whose progress he said was satisfactory. President Moi said the first phase of the complex will be completed before the all-Africa games in 1987. He also noted with appreciation that the Chinese Government had trained a Kenyan acrobatic troupe.

The two also discussed trade relations between the two countries.

The visiting vice-premier noted that since the visit of President Moi to China and the return visit to Kenya by Premier Zhao Ziyang the relations between the two countries have strengthened for the mutual interest of their people. He said after a tour of several projects in Kenya, he had been impressed by the achievements of the Kenya Government under President Daniel arap Moi in uplifting the peoples' standard of life.

The talks were also attended by the vice-president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki; the minister for planning and national development, Dr Robert Ouko; the minister for culture and social services, Mr Kenneth Matiba; the minister for work, housing and physical planning, Mr Maina Wanjigi; the minister

for finance, Prof George Saitoti; the minister for health, Mr Peter Nyakiamo; and the minister for commerce and industry, Mr Peter Okondo.

The visiting Chinese [vice] premier was accompanied by the vice-minister for foreign affairs, Mr Lu Kuejian [as received]; assistant foreign minister, Mr Qi Huaiyuan; and the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Wei Yongqing.

UGANDA

Uganda Airlines Plane Hijacked 10 Nov

EA101828 Kampala Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Entebbe: A Fokker Friendship aircraft of Uganda Airlines which was flying from Entebbe en route to Arua has been hijacked. Unreliable reports [as heard] say that the aircraft has landed in Kasese. We have not yet received a full report on those on board the aircraft or details of the hijack.

NRA Said To Claim Responsibility

EA111151 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Nov 85 p 1

[Report attributed to Edward Kitaka and agencies: "Gunman Hijacks Ugandan Airliner"]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Sunday: A Ugandan Airlines aircraft was hijacked by a pistol-carrying Army lieutenant today and landed in the rebel-held south-west of the country, paramilitary sources said.

The 36-seater Fokker Friendship, on a scheduled flight from Entebbe, Uganda's main airport to Arua about 500 km away, is now [late 10 November] on the runway at Kasese, one of the main towns held by the National Resistance Army (NRA).

The sources named the hijacker as Lt Mugisa, and said he was believed to have escaped from Luzira maximum security prison near Kampala last week. The plane was full. The intention, government sources thought, was to capture two members of the Ruling Military Council, both former high ranking officers in dictator Idi Amin's army, said a source. The military men, identified as Major General Isaac Lumago and Major Amin Onzi, were not aboard the flight.

There was no word of the hijacking on the government-run Radio Uganda.

According to government and airport sources, the hijacked plane a Fokker Friendship, left Entebbe at 10.30 am on the one-hour flight to Arua. About half an hour into the flight, the pilot radioed Antebbe to say a gunman had ordered him to veer west. There was no subsequent transmission from the pilot. Kasese, which is near Fort Portal is the only twon in western Uganda with landing facilities for such a plane. Fort Portal is reported to be the current headquarters of Mr Yoweri Museveni's guerrilla fighters.

It would appear that a likely target for the hijack was the vice-chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Wilson Toko, who is also minister for defene. A scheduled 1 pm flight from Entebbe to London carrying Col Toko was delayed and everyone aboard was taken off the plane and searched, airport officials said. The flight with Col Toko aboard, left after the search. Col Toko was travelling with another Military Council member, Dr Andrew Lutokome Kayiira of the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM).

Four West Germans were among the passengers and crew aboard the Fokker Friendship, said Mr Guenther Held, West German ambassador to Uganda. He would only identify the four as medical personnel working on a project in north-western Uganda.

Around 10 hours after the hijacking a man purporting to be an NRA spokesman in Uganda called the Nairobi bureau of the British Broadcasting Corporation to claim responsibility. He said the plane was diverted to Kasese because the military government had been using that flight to bring in troops to Kampala. The caller said the crew and the non-military passengers would be released unharmed. He did not elaborate on what would happen to military men, if any, aboard the flight.

Arua is 560 km north-west of Kampala and is a stronghold of many former Idi Amin soldiers. Uganda's new military government, which took power on 27th July, after ousting civilian President Milton Obote, has been recruiting many former Amin soldiers to help fight the NRA.

And from Nairobi, the Ugandan minister for internal affairs, Mr Paulo Ssemogerere, attributed the hijacking to the NRA. Mr Ssemogerere, who is the current leader of the Ugandan Government delegation to the Nairobi peace talks, said he had already been informed about the hijack.

The hijacking occurred as the government and the NRA were nearing the conclusion of a fourth round of peace talks in Nairobi. President Moi has hosted the talks. The current round which began on 28th October, has involved mostly committee meetings. But the two sides have agreed to meet tomorrow to present final proposals.

In another development, Radio Uganda reported that 12 NRA guerrillas surrendered to the government with their guns yesterday.

The Uganda Government will in the meantime, probe the irregularities and financial mismanagement alleged against Mr Jock Bugingo, the acting Uganda high commissioner in Nairobi reported to have fled to Britain.

NRA Denies Role

AB111140 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 11 (AFP) — The Uganda opposition National Resistance Army (NRA) today denied responsibility for the hijack Sunday of a Ugandan airliner, and blamed a fugitive soldier. The coordinator of the NRA's external mission here, Samson Kisekka, also said today's plenary session here of his movement's peace talks with the ruling military council in Kampala had been postponed till tomorrow.

Mr Kisekka said the NRA was only concerned because the aircraft had landed in an area controlled by the opposition group. The NRA was prepared to hand the plane back, but would offer "political asylum" to the hijacker, although he was not an NRA member and the NRA had not collaborated with him, he said. Mr Kisekka said the Fokker F-27 Friendship of Uganda Airlines with 45 passengers and crew on board had landed at Kasese, some 60 kilometers (35 miles) south of the extreme western town of Fort Portal, the NRA's main base in Uganda.

The twin turboprop airliner was hijacked 30 minutes after leaving Entebbe, the airport for Kampala, for Arua in West Province, in the north of the country, by a lieutenant of the Uganda Army who had managed to escape from Kampala's maximum security prison of Luzira and was armed, Mr Kisekka said.

In Kampala, the West German Embassy (?said) that five West German passengers on the hijacked plane had been released and were now in a Kasese hotel. They were expected to return to Kinshasa [as received] shortly. The embassy gave no indication of the fate of the plane or its other passengers, but said none of those on board had been hurt. It said the West Germans, the only europeans in the plane, were not considered to be hostages. The five, who were not named, were said to be four members of a medical team working in West Nile, the airliner's original destination, and a businessman. They had been well treated and were in good health, the embassy said.

The hijack caused a flurry of diplomatic activity in the Ugandan capital, with several meetings being held to discuss the incident and exchange information.

Mr Kisekka said the plenary session of the peace talks had been put off for a day because there is "too (?much work)". But he said there was "no doubt" that hopes for the success of the talks were still good.

The two sides have been working in committee all weekend amid reports that a peace agreement was near.

In Kampala Ugandan Prime Minister Abraham Waligo said today that the peace talks in Nairobi would go ahead as far as his government was concerned. "The peace talks will continue unless either (Kenyan) President Daniel arap Moi (the chairman of the talks) or the NRA breaks off," Mr Waligo said at a press conference.

He added that 44 passengers and four crew members were on board the plane, and said he did not know which of the passengers listed had carried out the hijack.

News of the plane's takeover came when pilot Justus Tinka had radioed Entebbe control tower to say he had been ordered to change course at gunpoint, Mr Waligo said.

Plane Carried Only Civilians

EA111530 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A military council spokesman has refuted allegations by the National Resistance Movement [NRM] that the Uganda Airlines Fokker Friendship plane hijacked yesterday was going to Arua to collect government troops. The fact is that the plane was on a scheduled flight number TU372 carrying 44 ordinary passengers plus 5 crew members on board.

The aircraft left Entebbe Airport at 0955 destined for Arua. At 1040 the captain radioed a message saying that the aircraft had been hijacked and that he was unable to contact the air traffic controller. He said he was west-bound. It was learnt later that the plane had landed at Kasese airfield in western Uganda.

The spokesman wishes to make it absolutely clear that the passengers were ordinary civilians on personal individual travel arrangements and had nothing to do with official business relating to military matters. Some of the passengers were businessmen, women and children.

The allegations made by the NRM-NRA [National Resistance Army — FBIS] are a clear indication that the hijacking of the plane was the work of the rebel group.

It should be a well-known fact that the act of hijacking planes carrying civilian passengers is a practice condemned worldwide. It is particularly disturbing that the NRM-NRA should engage in terrorist activities of hijacking civilian planes when the final touches are being put in a memorandum of understanding between the NRM-NRA and the Military Council in the Nairobi peace talks. This air piracy by the NRM-NRA is terrorism in total disregard of the strenuous efforts put in at the peace talks in Nairobi for the last 3 months.

Airport Cordonned Off

NC111919 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Kampala, Nov 11 (AFP) — Ugandan security men today threw a tight security cordon around Entebbe International Airport here following yesterday's hijacking of a Uganda airliner.

They rounded up virtually all the airport workers, along with customers who had arrived at the airport this morning.

They were all made to undergo searches and identity checks. No one was allowed to leave for at least four hours.

According to unconfirmed reports here today, the airport security men on duty here yesterday when the hijacked airliner took off have been brought to Kampala for questioning.

Government Troops Kill Democratic Party Officials

EA091445 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Nov 85 p1

[Unattributed correspondent's report: "Uganda Troops, UPC, Accused of Atrocities"]

[Text] Kampala, Friday — Uganda military government troops in collaboration with ex-President Obote's party supporters, have killed 50 Democratic Party (DP) officials and supporters in the last two weeks. According to a top DP official who did not want to be named, the deaths have occurred in Kangulumira sub-county, Mukono District.

Speaking to this correspondent yesterday afternoon, the official said among those killed was the chairman of the DP in Kigayaza region, Mr George Malima, and the DP chairman in Namulesa Parish, Mr Fred Mukasa. The others include Mr Burukami of Bisakaddugala and Mr Ngobi of Lusenke DP branches.

The official accused former UPC [Uganda People's congress] functionaries of having framed up false accusations against DP officials and supporters so that they can be killed and their property looted.

Government Plans To Employ Disarmed Fighters

EA092044 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The Government wishes to inform the public that it is working on an urgent problem [as heard] for the immediate deployment of all members of the fighting groups after they have laid down their arms. The program, in the short term, will deal with provision of shelter, schools, clothing, employment, and other basic necessities. The long-term program involves the resettlement of all those who will not be absorbed into the reconstituted national army, including the elderly and the youth. Although some of these youths are currently carrying arms, they would need to go back to school or to suitable and gainful employment. In order to achieve this goal, a national appeal will shortly be launched for assistance. Discussions that government has had with international organizations and friendly states indicates that this program is likely to obtain international support. Ugandans are requested to respond to this appeal generously once the details are released.

CHAD

Bardai Announces Secretariat Appointments

AB112157 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1830 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Decree appointing members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council issued in Bardai on 10 November — read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Permanent Secretariat of the Supreme Revolutionary Council:

Chairman:
Comrade Goukouni Oueddei

Vice Chairman:
Comrade Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue

Secretary General:
Comrade Mahamat Abba Said

Administrative Secretary:
Comrade Ramat (?El Ghaly)

Deputy Administrative Secretary:
Comrade (Tougou Roni)

Delegate for National Defense and Security:
Comrade Rakhis Manani

Delegate for Interior and Justice:
Comrade [Name Indistinct]

Delegate for External Relations and Cooperation:
Comrade (Adjou Tougo Abdul)

Delegate for Town Planning and Rural Development:
Comrade (Abdelkader Nassir)

Delegate for Public Health, Social Affairs, and Refugees:
Comrade Ali Mahamat (Zenou)

Delegate for Civil Service and Labor:
Comrade Djidingar (Berasidi)

Delegate for National Education and Culture:
Comrade Ousmane Djouda

Delegate for Information:
Dr [Name Indistinct]

Delegate for Orientation, Evaluation and Ideology:
Comrade (?Abdoulaye Zenosi).

Bardai Announces GUNT Cabinet Reshuffle

AB112018 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1830 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Decree signed on 10 November 1985 appointing members of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT)]

[Text] Decree No. (?100-RT/CSL) of 10 November 1985 reshuffling the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT:

President:
Comrade Goukouni Oueddi

Vice President:
Comrade Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue

Minister of State in Charge of Coordination:
Acheikh Ibn Oumar

Minister of National Defense, Veterans' Affairs, and War Victims:
Comrade (?Hadjero Senoussi)

Minister of Interior, Justice Keeper of the Seals:
Comrade Abderramane Abdel (Dama)

Minister of External Relations and Cooperation:
Comrade Dr Facho Balaam

Minister of Civil Service and Labor:
Comrade [Name Indistinct]

Minister of Information:
Comrade Ibrahim (Mahmane)

Minister of National Education and Culture:
Comrade [Name Indistinct]

Minister of (?Town Planning) and Rural Development:
Comrade (Maguissa) [Name Indistinct]

Minister of Public Health and [Words Indistinct]:
Comrade (Ati Atomba)

Secretary of State for National Defense, Veterans Affairs and War Victims:
Comrade (?Mahamat Hissein)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:
Comrade Abderahmane Issa

Secretary General of the GUNT:
Comrade Mahamat (Nahouni)

Deputy Secretary General of the GUNT:
Comrade [Fist Name Indistinct] Ndoassingar

Issued at Bardai on 10 November 1985

Signed, Goukouni Oueddei

GABON

Chad Government, CAC-CDR Sign Pact 11 Nov

AB111355 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The Ndjamena government and the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CAC-CDR] have decided to close their ranks. The Gabonese capital was a witness to this act of solidarity. In fact, talks between the two sides began in Libreville since last week. The Chadian Government was represented by Gouara Lassou, the foreign minister. These talks ended just half an hour ago with a reconciliation agreement. Our reporter Jean-Valaire Mbina Manza has more details:

Yes, Flavienne, I must say straight away that the meeting which has just been held here in Libreville between the Chadian Government delegation, led, as you said, by Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs, and the CAC-CDR delegation ended today in Libreville some few minutes ago, after 5 days of deliberations. It was a meeting which people will have a lot to talk about because — and this is the important reason — a reconciliation agreement has been signed between the two sides. The various points of this agreement were presented to newsmen by Mrs (Bintou Malomane), director of social affairs and a member of the CAC-CDR Executive Bureau committee that took part in the Libreville deliberations. So, here is an excerpt of the communique read by Mrs (Bintou Malomane) and which concerns the various points of the agreement signed between the two sides:

[Begin (Malomane) recording] During their deliberations, the two sides examined all Chadian problems in a serene and brotherly atmosphere. They concluded an agreement on the basis of the following principles:

1. The fundamental act of the republic remains the only legal basis of the state until the adoption — through referendum — of a constitution which will govern the political and administrative life of the nation.

2. Proclamation of a general amnesty for all refugees and political exiles.

3. The immediate release of all the political detainees and prisoners of war of the various opposition factions as soon as they adhere to this agreement.

4. Encouraging and facilitating, through appropriate measures, the return of Chadians to their country and guarantee of their safety as well as the safety of their property.

5. The two sides also pledge to work for the advent of a truly democratic life which will guarantee liberties and the fundamental rights of the individual.

6. The government pledges to hold a referendum as soon as possible on a draft constitution which will constitute the fundamental law that will govern the political and administrative life of the republic.

7. Encouraging a policy of good-neighborliness and active solidarity with the neighboring countries and by according preference to solving present and future conflicts with the states through peaceful means.

8. The Government of the Republic of Chad and the CAC-CDR strongly condemn the occupation of the northern part of Chad by Libya and its annexationist aims.

9. To this end, the two sides make a passionate appeal to all the fighting brothers of the opposition, wherever they may be, to join the Chadian National Armed Forces, FANT, in order to devote themselves to the defense of our threatened fatherland.

Issued in Libreville on 11 November 1985 [end recording]

Delegation Heads Interviewed

AB112248 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1900 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpts] All is virtually over in Libreville between representatives of the Chadian Government and members of the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CAC-CDR] who have been meeting since last week under the auspices of the Gabonese authorities. After the negotiations that took place in the most discreet atmosphere, the two sides came to an agreement on reconciliation.

At the end of the ceremony for the presentation of the agreement, John Joseph Mbourou interviewed the leaders of the two delegations, namely, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, Gouara Lassou, and the chairman of the CAC-CDR, Mahamat Senoussi, the [former] defense minister in the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] government which is headed by President Goukouni Oueddei. Gouara Lassou, first of all, admitted that the agreement signed this morning in the presence of President Omar Bongo was a good start in the process of national reconciliation in Chad.

[Begin recording] [Lassou] I admit that this agreement opens the way to peace in Chad, because we fervently believe that our people, like the other peoples of Africa and of the world, have a right to happiness. And to have happiness, one must necessarily restore peace.

[Mbourou] Can it be conceived that this agreement, which has just been signed here in Libreville, will lead the Chadian Government to conclude similar agreements with the other factions, notably Goukouni Oueddei's faction?

[Lassou] As we stipulated in the agreement, it is open to all opposition organizations. Consequently, we are disposed to continue with our effort to arrive at an understanding with everybody, which has in fact always been one of our philosophies of action.

[Mbourou] The Chadian Government has chosen to pursue a discreet policy, a small-step policy, to achieve its goal, that is to bring the Chadian brothers together for the same ideal. Does the Libreville agreement fall within the framework of this policy?

[Lassou] Precisely, we feel that in making a lot of noise and propaganda we will play into the hands of our enemies, the enemies of Chad. That is why we prefer to work efficiently but in silence. In fact, many contacts had been made without much publicity and the result is the agreement which we have just signed.

[Mbourou] Mr Minister, while the agreement is being signed in Libreville, can you tell us about the exact situation in the north?

[Lassou] Our people in the occupied portion of our country, are subjected to extortions and all kinds of humiliations by the soldiers of occupation. Our people are figting for their dignity. So with heads up and with dignity, we think that sooner or later we shall win. [end recording]

The CAC-CDR chairman, Mahamat Senoussi, also expressed the same optimism as did the Chadian foreign minister. You are now going to hear him. He thinks that the agreement signed, thanks to the mediating efforts of Gabon, augurs well for the restoration of peace in Chad:

[Begin recording][Senoussi] I would say that the way is thus open to national reconciliation, which has always been our goal, the goal of our struggle because without the unity of all the children of this country, we cannot uplift our country from its backwardness and its underdevelopment. We feel that with the contribution of all its children, this country can recover its wellbeing.

[Mbourou] Mr Chairman, after the signing of this agreement, I (?think) that in the final communique, you made an appeal to the opposition in the north of Chad under Libyan occupation. Do you think that the appeal may be heeded and arouse national feeling?

[Senoussi] Yes, my appeal is significant. We think that the thousands of brothers still fighting in the north of the country for a cause they believe is just (?as well as) those in the center-east must all (?think of) our country and join efforts in order to assume our mission, that of defending our fatherland, because there is the continued aggression by our neighbor, Libya, which we all know. This continued aggression against our people cannot leave them unconcerned in the face of the drama of our country. They must ensure that our country will recover its (?regions). This will enable all Chadians to live peacefully and to carry out normal activities.

[Mbourou] How about Acheikh Ibn Oumar? Can one believe that this Chadian leader will soon be released?

[Senoussi] We have spoken a lot of Comrade Acheikh. Of course, whenever there is an event somewhere, maneuvers of diversion begin. Isn't his alleged release from detention part of that scenario? In any case, we earnestly wish the events in Libreville would cause the liberation of Comrade Acheikh; we cannot but rejoice over this. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Executive Council Protest Treatment of Nationals

AB091148 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0815 GMT 9 Nov 85

[From the summary of the major news for 8 Nov]

[Text] Kinshasa — The Executive Council has strongly protested over the inhuman treatment meted out to 53 Zairian nationals recently expelled from Switzerland. Concerning this matter, Swiss Ambassador Jean-Pierre Zehnder was received on Friday by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Citizen Bokingo Embeyolo, who informed him about the Executive Council's disapproval of the manner in which the Zairian citizens were expelled.

Expellees Die After Returning

AB100700 Paris AFP in English 0423 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 10 (AFP) — Six of 59 Zairians forcibly flown home from Switzerland a week ago died after beatings and torture inflicted on them when they arrived back in Zaire, a Swiss newspaper reported today.

The Sunday edition of *LA SUISSE* quoted "reliable sources" close to President Mobutu Sese Seko's office and "a high government personality" in the capital Kinshasa, who was reached by telephone from Geneva.

It said 15 of the 59 returness had been hospitalized in Mamayemo Hospital after beatings by Zairian security forces and that six of them had subsequently died of internal hemorrhaging.

On Nov 3, the 59, who included women and children and who were expelled as illegal immigrants, were put aboard a Swissair plane specially chartered by Zairian authorities. According to the flight steward they were bound hand and foot for the first half hour of the flight after "incidents" during embarcation.

Swiss press reports said the Zairians had been "treated like cattle" and "murderers" by accompanying police guards.

The plane's pilot said he and police were worried about a possible hijack attempt by the unwilling deportees who feared for their safety in Zaire.

The Swiss justice and police minister said about 30 of the Zairians expelled had "false Angolan papers."

Romanian Parliamentarians Meet Central Committee

AB082110 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1520 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Nov (AZAP) — The delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly which is currently paying an official visit to Kinshasa, on Thursday paid a courtesy call on the first vice chairman of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee, Citizen Mpinga Kasenda.

On that occasion, Mr Iosif Szasz, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly and head of the delegation, conveyed President Ceausescu's greetings and wishes of peace, progress, and prosperity to Mashal Mobutu Sese Seko.

Citizen Mpinga and his guest discussed on that occasion issues related to the cooperation between the party-state MPR and the Romanian Communist Party.

In that connection, Mr Iosif Szasz stressed that the exchange of visits between politicians of the two countries has contributed toward strenghtening relations between Kinshasa and Bucharest and indicated that, as a parliamentarian, he will spare no effort to expand these relations. He exprressed gratitude to the first vice chairman of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee for the welcome granted him and his delegation since their arrival in Kinshasa.

The members of the delegation were accompanied by Citizen Kinsanga Kabongelo, first parliamentary secretary to the Legislative Council.

Received by Kengo wa Dondo

AB082138 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1525 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 7 Nov (AZAP) — Questions regarding the development of relations of friendship and solidarity between Zaire and Romania on the political, economic, and social levels were at the centre of discussions that the first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, held at Council House on Thursday with the Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Mr Iosif Szasz, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

During the discussions, both parties reaffirmed the will of the two states to pool their efforts in order to strenghten bilateral relations, Mr Iosif Szasz told the press at the end of the meeting.

The 5-man Romanian delegation was accompanied at the audience with the first state commissioner by Citizen Kinanga Kabongelo, first parliamentary secretary to the Legislative Council.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Nigerian Minister Akinyemi

AB092228 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] President Mathieu Kerekou received in an audience this afternoon our brother, Bolaji Akinyemi, the Nigerian minister of external affairs. At the end of the audience, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi told newsmen that his visit to Benin falls within the framework of the policy of strengthening the good relations existing between Nigeria and Benin Republic.

[Begin Akinyemi recording in English fading into French translation] Nigeria and Benin are two countries that are very very close. We are close politically, we are close economically, we are close culturally. As you know, Nigeria and Benin are two countries that have common borders, two countries that have close cooperation relations because of the political, economic and cultural links which exist between them. As a result, a Nigerian minister's visit to this country should not come as a surprise. It is a member of the same family coming on visit. This is all the more true because General Ibrahim Babangida highly appreciates the good relations existing between his country, Nigeria, and Benin and the historical ties between them. He also very much appreciates the good and wise advice. That is why it is quite normal that I should visit Benin Republic. I am saying this because a few minutes ago during the audience, President Mathieu Kerekou also pointed it out. He said that governments may change but the countries remain, especially when these countries share the same culture, the same political links, the same economic ties. Therefore, there is nothing unusual in the fact that I should be here as I am the envoy of a brotherly country. Both our countries are members of the same family. [end recording]

Answering a question from our reporter Ange Noudeou on steps taken by the Nigerian authorities to reopen the country's land borders, Professor Akinyemi said:

[Begin Akinyemi recording in English fading into French translation] Under the former regime, human rights were violated in Nigeria, economic modalities were not respected; there are therefore a wide range of reasons why the new authorities decided to take over. In any case, we, under General Babangida's regime, intend to normalize the good relations which should exist between all countries, notably between neighboring countries.

We will strive to bring about favorable and friendly conditions which will strengthen the good relations between Nigeria and its neighbors. And all the countries with which we share the same borders — you may know about that — should join us very soon, as early as next week, for a meeting at the ministerial level held by the ministers of foreign affairs, justice and interior of these countries.

I believe that it is through this that we will try to restore peace in our respective states in order to ensure good and peaceful relations between our countries. This meeting, as I told you, will be held next week and will be hosted by Nigeria. [end recording]

Kerekou Sends Message on Soviet Anniversary

AB081128 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday marked the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. To show our sympathy with the Soviet people who yesterday celebrated the 68th anniversary of the coming to power of the socialist regime, our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, has sent a message to the chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Emmanuel Ledon will read to us the text of the message:

Comrade Chairman,

The happy occasion of celebrating the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on 7 November 1985, gives me the pleasure to send you our warmest congratulations. On this memorable occasion, kindly allow us to render a solemn homage to the memory of the worthy sons of the USSR who fell in the field of honor. Their courage will remain engraved in the memories of present and future generations who work for peace, justice, freedom, and social progress. (?We praise) the relentless efforts you continue to make toward the restoration of peace and harmony in the world.

We are convinced that the excellent ties of candid friendship, fruitful cooperation, and active solidarity existing satisfactorily between our two countries will continue to strengthen and develop further for the success of our common ideals. While reiterating our hearty congratulations, please accept, Comrade Chairman, the expression of our deep esteem and the assurances of our highest considerations.

[Signed] Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, president of the republic, head of state, chairman of the National Executive Council

LIBERIA

Military Officer Quiwonkpa Attempts Coup on Doe

Doe Warns Parties

AB111957 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has sounded a strong warning to political parties who appear bent on creating trouble and causing disunity in the country. In an Executive Mansion press release issued today, Dr Doe observed that since the October 15 general elections, a number of political parties have resorted to making claims, pronouncements, and allegations which have the effect of provoking confusion and violence in the society. The head of state noted that officials of these parties have continued to openly accuse and utter insults at the Special Elections Commission, in spite of appeals made by him, by the nation's leaders, by the Liberian people in general for unity and peace to prevail at this time.

Dr Doe went on to say if these parties feel that their rights have been compromised, they should be aware of a legal remedy, and endeavor to seek redress through the proper channels. He said that as head of state, he was responsible to the Liberian people to ensure that law and order prevail at all times, noting that government will not tolerate actions by any political party which attempts to incite unrest and disturbance in the country.

Concluding, the head of state cautioned all parties to properly channel whatever complaints they may have regarding the election process and refrain from making public derogatory statements against the Special Elections Commission, adding that hereafter, any party leader or leaders who insults the Commission directly or indirectly, will be taught courtesy and discipline under the law.

Quiwonkpa Statement

AB120758 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0925 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Statement by General Thomas Quiwonkpa — live]

[Text] Fellow citizens, this is General Thomas Quiwonkpa. The patriotic forces as of now have seized power. Our forces have completely surrounded the city. Samuel Doe is in hiding. There is no excuse for him. I call on the men and women of the armed forces, the police force, and the security agencies to join with us in the liberation of our people from fear, brutality, and blood tyranny. I call on the students, the workers, and all patriotic citizens to (?stand) with us as we do battle against the forces of injustice and corruption.

[Words indistinct] Fellow citizens, (?at the service) of our people, we decided to take the ultimate gamble in the task of national liberation. You shall have free and fair elections and a democratic society. You shall rgain your self-respect and human dignity which have been abused by Samuel Doe. As of the moment, all security forces at our borders are to ensure that our borders are closed. Our international airport is closed also until further notice. A dusk-to-dawn curfew is imposed as of today. Effective immediately, the following appointments have been made in the armed forces of Liberia:

Chief of Staff: General Maxwell Weah
Commanding general: Joseph D. Biah
Deputy commanding general: John Weah Jack
Executive Mansion Guard Battalion: Cooper J. Dieh
First Battalion: William Jallah
Second Battalion: George (Wesuah)
Fourth Battalion [as heard]: G.S. Kesselly
Fifth Battalion: Lawrence Tweh
Sixth Battalion: Joseph B. (Sarp)
F.O.B. [expansion unknown]: Anthony (Sarkland)
Brigade Armored Scout Unit: Arthur (Guens)
Air Reconnaissance Unit: Arthur (Wigs)
Secretary to the [words indistinct]: (Wo Gensyo)

Give way to the patriotic forces. God bless you.

Arrests Ordered

AB120940 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0922 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] You are listening to ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia. The time is 0922. And here is an announcement signed General Thomas Quiwonkpa:

All patriotic forces of the Armed Forces of Liberia are hereby ordered to arrest of all ministers, deputy ministers, all security forces of the Republic of Liberia, the former chief of staff AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] Lieutenant General Henry Dubar all other officials of the deposed government of Samuel Doe and bring them to the Executive Mansion, effective immediately. The patriotic forces advise that there shall be no rioting, no looting. Anyone found in this act shall face the full force of the law. This is signed by General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

Situation 'Calm'

AB121212 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] This is Station ELWA, quitting you until 5 this afternoon. This is Hammon Galy. And as you all know, this is a coup time and we want to appeal to all our listeners that everything is cool and calm. So, pretty soon we will be bringing you one of our language programs, this time it will be [words indistinct] of the happening in (?Kra).

Appeal To Lay Down Arms

AB121228 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1208 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The time is 7 and 1/2 minutes after 1200 mid-day. At this time we bring you a special appeal by Jaja Massaquoi:

[Begin Massaquoi recording] To all men and women in arms, you are aware that the situation now is under control, that Thomas G. Quiwonkpa has arrived and has taken over the nation. He has come in peace. He loves his people and he is now in control to free his people. We have no malice against men of the Doe regime. Those who have taken advantage of the Liberian people will be put to face trial. In the meantime, the minister of finance, G. Alvin Jones, and the vice head of state, Harry Moniba, have spoken on tape. This tape will be played right after here. They have asked all the Liberian people to lay down their arms and join forces. [Words indistinct] will not make it. We have (?mandated) them. We have the situation under complete control. We are on sea; we have the situation under control on the ground; and we are ready to move in the air.

And I am begging the Liberian people, especially the rebel soldiers, [words indistinct] to lay down their arms to avoid bloodshed because if we have to take drastic measures by moving in the air, it will not be safe for most people and our intention is not to shed blood. Therefore, we are asking all Liberians to remain everymore patriotic, law-abiding, and more vigilant and watchful against the enemies of our revolution. The soldiers now in control are clean people. We will not loot your property, we will not do

anything. The business people should rest assured that we will continue to give them the support, that every citizen no matter what race, color, creed you are, you will be protected. This is Jaja Massaquoi speaking in the behalf of General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa. [end recording]

Trucks Carrying Bodies Reported
AB121256 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Monrovia, 12 Nov (AFP) — While the Liberian state radio was announcing on Tuesday morning the names of the first appointments made by the authors of the coup, Monrovia inhabitants saw military trucks carrying bodies.

General Quiwonkpa, the radio announced, has named J. Maxwell as army chief of staff, Joseph D. Biah as commanding general, Henry W. Jack as deputy commanding general and J. Dieh as commander of the Executive Mansion Guard.

Monrovia was calm late in the morning, despite the sound of some gunshots. Bodies were seen by some inhabitants of Monrovia as they were being transported in army trucks toward the Executive Mansion.

Also, among the arrests so far made are those of Vice President Elu Harry Moniba, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, Defense Minister General Gray D. Allison, Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Henry S. Dubar, security forces director Colonel Edward P. Massaquoi, Secom [Special Elections Commission] Chairman Emmett Harmon, senator-elect for the national democratic party of Liberia (President Doe's party) Archibald Bernard, Information Minister Carlton Karpeh and Presidential Affairs Minister J. Bernard Blamo.

Appeal to Military
AB121331 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1316 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Special announcement by John Nuah]

[Text] This announcement is going to the general public: Effective as of now no military man is to take orders from any officers that have not been named by the commanding chairman. The 1st Battalion and the Executive Mansion Guard Battalion are asked to surrender effective immediately. Anyone found violating this order will be dealt with.

This is to the 1st Battalion commander and the Executive Mansion Battalion commander: Effective as of now, we ask that the soldiers should be cool and calm, or else troops will invade these two battalions. No enlisted man is to take orders from any officers besides those officers that were named. I repeat: No enlisted man is to take orders from any officers besides those commanders, the chief of staff and those that were named by Commanding General Quiwonkpa. We ask the business people and the Liberian people to be calm. There will be no looting. Anyone found looting will be dealt with according to law.

Moniba Appeals for Calm
AB121300 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1240 GMT 12 Nov 85

["Special Statement" by Dr Harry Moniba, former vice head of state, following the coup on 12 November — recorded]

[Text] I was, like many of my fellow citizens of this country, surprised to hear this morning that Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa had taken over. I am still surprised, but I hope, as you have heard on the radio, that there will be no bloodshed, because I feel very much aggrieved and sorry for this country. I hope they will not engage in any (?trend of abuse), because it is not worth the purpose.

I have seen [words indistinct] as a diplomat abroad, and here I have seen many countries in Africa which are suffering from too much fighting. Liberia is a small country. We are all one people. If you do anything to one person, you will do it to 20 or 40 more because of the relationship existing among us. I hope that this change was not meant to lead to bloodshed in this society. Afterall, this country is our country, and we hope that whatever attitude (?they take) will be for the better.

LINA Cited on Coup Failure
AB121334 Paris AFP in French 1315 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Abidjan, 12 Nov (AFP) — The attempted coup d'etat perpetrated early on Tuesday morning by General Thomas Quiwonkpa has failed, General Samuel K. Doe declared early on Tuesday afternoon to journalists he had summoned to an apartment at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, it has been confirmed in Abidjan. The statement of President Doe, who described the coup makers as "rebel troops," was reported to AFP in Abidjan by telex from Monrovia by journalists of the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA.

President Doe is expected to address the Liberian nation very soon over the national radio, the same source added.

ELWA, the private religious radio which announced the coup d'etat, indicated in the morning that Mr Samuel K. Doe left Monrovia early on Tuesday and was in flight.

'Confusion' in Monrovia
AB121409 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Abidjan, 12 Nov (AFP) — Extreme confusion seems to be reigning early on Tuesday afternoon in Monrovia where — after General Samuel K. Doe had announced the failure of the putsch to journalists in the Executive Mansion — the private Liberian religious station Radio ELWA continued to broadcast communiques favorable to the author of the attempted coup d'etat, General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

In a communique broadcast at 1315 GMT by Radio ELWA monitored in Abidjan, John Nuah, a spokesman of Captain [as received] Quiwonkpa, asked battalion commanders and Liberian soldiers not to continue to accept any orders from the country's

former military commanders. "If the latter insist, there will be total confusion in the country," he added.

The spokesman of the putschists made a new appeal to the Liberian army for calm.

The Liberian national radio is now inaudible in Abidjan.

Doe Cited on Fighting

AB121426 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Nov 12 (AFP) — Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe said here today that a coup announced earlier in the day by former Armed Forces Chief General Thomas Quiwonkpa had failed. Speaking from Executive Mansion, his residence, Mr Doe said 10 of the rebels had been killed. Mr Doe's statement came a few hours after Gen Quiwonkpa, speaking on state radio, said the head of state was in flight and that many officials of his regime had been arrested.

Shooting was heard near Executive Mansion as Gen Quiwonkpa said "patriotic forces" had surrounded the capital and taken power. But he also appealed for support from the police and armed forces.

Mr Doe said that troops loyal to him had foiled the attempted coup by rebels headed by Gen Quiwonkpa. He told reporters that rebels from the Ivory Coast attacked the Executive mansion (?at 5:30) A.M. in a bid to seize power but were "badly defeated by government troops."

There was an exchange of fire and the rebels were prevented from storming the Executive Mansion, he said. Ten rebels were killed while one member of the government troops, Master Sergeant Charles Holder, also died.

The situation however in Monrovia remained confused as Gen Quiwonkpa was reported to be still in control of the state radio and the military barracks.

Also, broadcasts from Liberia's private ELWA radio monitored in Abidjan claimed that the coup attempt had succeeded.

Officer Seeks Support for Doe

AB121445 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1423 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Statement by Colonel Moses Wright, commanding officer, 1st infantry battalion, in Monrovia on 12 November — live]

[Text] Fellow officers, Executive Mansion [EM] and the armed forces: this is Colonel Moses Wright, commanding officer 1st Infantry Batallion. The 1st Infantry Battalion has seized ELWA radio station and we are pressing further towards EM and LBS [Liberia Broadcasting System] respectively.

I want you all to come out and join hands with us so as to combat General Quiwonkpa and his group. We want peace in this country.

We want our country to grow under salvation and I am calling on all EM officers that you take orders from officer Doe, take orders officer Doe, loyal officers so as to carry on this important mission [as heard].

I am speaking from ELWA radio station.

Please come out and join us so as to combat and bring our country to a normal situation.

Doe Reportedly Retakes Radio

AB121557 Paris AFP in French 1517 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 12 Nov (AFP) — Troops loyal to Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe are believed to have resumed control of the national radio at about 1415 GMT following clashes with the supporters of General Thomas Quiwonkpa, the author of the attempted coup d'etat, a European expatriate contacted by telephone from Paris has affirmed.

According to the witness, the fighting, whose magnitude is unknown, took place near the headquarters of the state radio ELBC situated about 10 km from the town on the road leading from Monrovia to the Roberts Field Airport.

The town seems to be calm and it is believed that there was no great pillage, he affirmed.

The head of state's supporters, who control the Executive Mansion situated in the center of the city — where Samuel Doe held a press conference late this morning to announce the failure of the coup attempt — seem to have retaken some advantage. Although it is now difficult to correctly analyze the situation which remains confused, this witness — who wants to remain anonymous — is of the opinion, after citing well informed circles in Monrovia, that there are strong chances that the clashes will continue.

Thomas Quiwonkpa — who was nicknamed "Strong Man" during the first 3 years of Samuel K. Doe's regime during which he was commander in chief of the armed forces — has in fact many supporters among the military as well as among the population who consider him an honest man.

ANGOLA

MPLA Declaration on Regional Situation

MB101434 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Declaration of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee on the situation in Southern Africa, date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] The Peoples Republic of Angola is about to celebrate its 10th anniversary as a free and sovereign state. The independence of the Peoples Republic of Angola was bravely achieved by the Angolan people, thus fulfilling the peoples' desire to break the chains of slavery and foreign domination and transform the heroic and generous land of Angola into yet another bastion of freedom.

The long struggle for independence taught the Angolan people to defend their freedom with weapons in their hands, to build a fatherland where the exploitation of man by man — which is the source of domination and oppression — would never take place, and to drive away the specter of neocolonization.

From the early days of independence it became obvious that the path to this goal would be long and difficult, because when we chose the just path to total liberation and the construction of socialism, the Angolan people brought upon themselves the hatred of imperialism, which would try by all possible means to prevent having independence spread in Africa. Independence could only result in the African peoples becoming the masters of their own destinies.

The experience of these 10 years of independence has confirmed these predictions. Today, the enemies of the Angolan people, spearheaded by the racist South African regime, are continuing a systematic, undeclared war against our country. In the context of Angola's political and military situation, namely in Cazombo and Mavinga, South Africa directly intervened in the theater of operations to support the puppet gangs. This proves that imperialism continues, through the racist Pretoria regime, to seek the destruction of the Angolan revolution in order to preserve its interests in the region.

Encouraged by the Reagan administration, the racist South African Government is carrying out a policy of open confrontation and constant aggression against the independent countries in the region and all forces opposing its hegemonic designs. The Peoples Republic of Angola is its favorite target.

The criminal war of destroying economic and social infrastructures and murdering the population has impeded the normal development of the southern African countries, thus causing a tense situation that has delayed the resolution of southern Africa's most pressing problems: the independence of Namibia and the abolition of the hideous apartheid system. With this objective in mind, Pretoria has used its regular troops and created a gang of African mercenaries and puppets who carry out hideous crimes against the neighboring peoples. These gangs, which are recruited, trained, and equipped by the racists, amount to no more than an extension of the South African Army which is programmed to commit massacres, destruction, and other crimes. All the puppet gangs, be they in Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, or Botswana, share this nature. They are instruments of the repressive destabilization policy pursued by the dying racist regime, which must therefore be regarded as the enemy of the African peoples.

At the same time, Pretoria is carrying out a genocide action almost unprecedented in history against its population's black majority, which is denied the most elementary rights. Pretoria promotes the forced removal of people and the establishment of bantustans and homelands, thus aggravating internal conflict in South African society. Moreover, racist South Africa — backed by the Western powers — has built up a significant potential for aggression, with which it intends to maintain control over the situation in southern Africa under the pretext of defending the so-called free world, which in fact amounts to defending imperialist interests and attempting to perpetuate its regime. Thus, it is not surprising that several attempts by certain countries in the region to find a way to end the war which the South African racists carry out against their neighbors have systematically been met by the Pretoria regime with ambiguity and bad faith. This was also demonstrated by the attempt to destroy the Malongo petroleum installations when the Angolan Government was prepared to enter yet another round of talks. The documents that were recently captured by the Mozambican Armed Forces also made it clear that racist South Africa never intended to observe the Nkomati Accord.

U.S. policy in southern Africa has not contributed in the least to securing a peaceful resolution of the regions' problems. The revocation of the Clark amendment neutralized the possible successes the Reagan administration might claim through its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa. The Reagan administration's irresponsible attempt to distort the nature of factors threatening peace by not referring to the intense arms race, to direct, or camouflaged aggression against independent or sovereign states, or to the exploitation of man by man, but referring instead to certain ongoing regional conflicts which the United States itself has launched or backed, is an effort to disguise reality and sabotage any viable paths to alleviate tension and bring about peace in the world. Furthermore, the emphasis on the so-called regional conflicts — which the United States sees as resulting from the socialist option taken by some countries — denies, with relation to southern Africa, evidence that has been recognized by the international community, that the source and cause of all of southern Africa's problems is the criminal and aggressive nature of the apartheid regime.

The Reagan administration wants to ignore the fact that the racist South African Government, which enjoys its unconditional support, is the sole pocket of tension in southern Africa and the only government at war with its own people and its neighbors. To pretend, as Reagan has said, that the governments of the countries that have sustained aggression from South Africa are at war with their own peoples and that they take them to war against their neighbors, demonstrates flagrant ignorance of the region's geopolitical reality and a declared support for a government that is universally condemned for its crimes against its people.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee believes that the United States, as well as other Western powers — given their privileged relationship with racist South Africa — could press the Pretoria leadership to observe countless UN resolutions and recommendations, thus avoiding the cries of mankind's conscience which demands the implementation of mandatory economic sanctions.

The impasse that characterizes the Namibian situation demonstrates the feasibility of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78. Only its application will open the doors to a peaceful resolution of the problem.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee believes that only the holding of direct talks between South Africa and SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, can form a basis for the independence of Namibia, a territory which internationally continues to be under the jurisdiction of the United Nations. Accordingly, the role and authority of the United Nations must be strengthened, and the attempt to downgrade SWAPO in the process of independence of Namibia can only be understood as a delaying tactic aimed at perpetuating the present situation.

The serious situation that is presently being experienced inside South Africa constitutes a just cause for concern to all forces that love peace, social equality, freedom, and progress. The heroic, unshakable, and unselfish manner in which the vast majority of the South African people have managed to oppose the hedious apartheid system has deserved the support and admiration of the Angolan people.

The state of emergency that was declared in some 40 districts of South Africa 4 months ago has only served to aggravate the imminent danger of racial confrontation in this country. Since it has become clear that the Pretoria regime has completely exhausted its ability to control the situation, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee believes that talks between the Pretoria government and the patriotic forces of South Africa, under the leadership of the ANC, with a view to establishing democracy, constitutes the fundamental premise to resolve the prevailing alarming crisis in South Africa.

The recent Luanda Declaration of the nonaligned countries on the situation in southern Africa and the message sent to Nelson Mandela by the participants in the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as the numerous demonstrations of international solidarity, constitute an unequivocal manifestation of the firm desire of the Third World countries and all peace-loving forces to fight for the elimination of the last bastions of colonial domination and racial discrimination from the face of the earth and for the dignity of man and defense of his inalienable rights to freedom, equality, and social justice.

The Angolan people add their voice to all other progressive and democratic forces who demonstrate against the anachronistic apartheid regime and protest against the savage execution of black poet Benjamin Moloise, a deed that once again showed Pretoria's total disregard for life and human rights as well as its disregard for the repeated appeals of the international community.

In view of the present situation, in which it is quite clear and convincing that apartheid has been and will continue to be essentially the main focus of tension in the whole of southern Africa, the Political Bureau strongly repudiates any attempt to link the aggravation of the present situation with the alleged East-West conflict. As a matter of fact, this fallacious argument can only be understood as the final attempt to strengthen a dying regime. Moreover, it amounts to avoiding the true crux of the matter; namely, the fact that a white minority subjugates the black majority which has become alien in its own fatherland.

(?In assessing) the effective aid that has been granted to the South African and Namibian peoples in thier irreversible struggle against a system that is historically condemned to disappear, the Angolan people are proud of being on the vanguard among the most vehement African nations in their multifaceted support for the fighters on both sides.

The Political Bureau believes that only the application of general and mandatory economic sanctions will once and for all convince the Pretoria authorities to abolish the hideous apartheid system. Moreover, the Political Bureau believes that no solution can be attained in the region without (?talking) with the countries that are victim of South African aggressions.

Meanwhile, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee believes that the time has come for the abolition of colonialism in Namibia, which should receive its independence without that independence being tied to the evolution of the situation inside South Africa.

In assessing the political and military situation in the Peoples Republic of Angola, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee believes that the energetic response that has been given by the glorious FAPLA combatants against the attacking South African Army and its puppets, constitutes a stabilizing factor and a safe guarantee that Pretoria will never be able to impose its designs upon the Angolan people. The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee demands once again that South Africa completely and unconditionally withdraw its forces from southern Angola and stop the acts of aggression and violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Peoples Republic of Angola.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee calls on all the Angolan people, the members of the party, the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Organization of Angolan Women, the Organization of Angolan Pioneers, the National Union of Workers of Angola, and Peoples Vigilance Brigades to wage a relentless combat against the puppets in the service of the racist regime of South Africa. The struggle of all our united people against racist aggression will create the conditions for the safe development of our country in an atmosphere of peace, security, and tranquillity.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

KUP Quotes Savimbi Speech on Fighting Situation

MB120800 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 12 Nov (KUP) — Our troops have a high level of morale and we are good fighters. In Mavinga, we captured over 300 enemy soldiers, while the MPLA captured only 4 of our men. It was 4 UNITA fighters against 300 MPLA soldiers. This is what UNITA leader Jonas Malheiro Savimbi told a crowd of about 8,000 Angolans at one of the localities of UNITA's liberated territory on 8 November 1985. Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi took the opportunity to brief the people on the country's political and military situation. He also issued guidelines to UNITA cadres, the youth wing, and other departments on the next phases of the resistance struggle against Soviet expansionism in Angola and worldwide. In conclusion, he said, quote, we must face this phase with confidence. When we do our work well, we are pleased because we know that the history of Angola cannot be made without UNITA. The history of Angola can ony be made with UNITA because UNITA has demonstrated that it can survive the most difficult periods, unquote.

Political Commissar, 70 MPLA Troops Reportedly Killed

MB110721 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 11 Nov (KUP) — A total of 71 MPLA troops, including Political Commissar Fernando Mutolo, were killed in fighting between UNITA guerrilla forces and the MPLA in the central and eastern fronts toward the end of October. This is revealed in a communique issued by UNITA's department of operations in the first week of November. These attacks, which were carried out in Benguela and Lunda Provinces, are part of the guerrilla campaign mounted by UNITA forces from north to south and east to west. Accordingly, actions are being mounted in the provinces of Zaire, Lunda, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, and Luanda revealing a major increase in the attacks on the MPLA throughout the country.

Apart from human losses, the MPLA suffered heavy losses in war materiel, trucks, communication radios, uniforms, and medicines. UNITA only suffered one dead and three wounded.

COMOROS

AFP Reports Sentencing in Coupists' Trial

AB081815 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Moroni, Nov 8 (AFP) — Seventeen people, including the secretary general of the illegal Democratic Front Party, Moustapha Said Cheikh, were sentenced to forced labor for life here today for plotting to overthrow the government of the Indian Ocean island state of the Comoros. The sentences came at the close of the five-day-long trial of 68 people charged in connection with the coup attempt, which took place on March 8 while President Ahmed Abdallah was out of the country. Three people (?were sentenced to prison) for eight years, 39 for between one and five years, and eight for between seven and 22 months. Only one of the accused was acquitted.

The verdict followed accusations yesterday by the human rights group Amnesty International that some members of Mr Abdallah's Presidential Guard arrested for the coup attempt had been tortured, some of them to death. Amnesty said "several" members of the Presidential Guard reportedly died after torture.

The accused were arrested after a mutiny on March 8 in the Presidential Guard, which is officered by white mercenaries. Mr Abdallah claimed there had been a plot to oust him.

NAMIBIA

Labor Minister Seeks Conference With SWAPO, UN

MB100619 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] A member of the Namibia interim government has called for an international conference on Namibia that would include participation by SWAPO. Labor Minister Moses Katjiuongua, who is on a visit to Paris, says the interim government wants a conference attended by SWAPO and the United Nations to decide the future of the territory. The minister is in France meeting officials from political parties and unions but he has declined to identify them.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha 'Disappointed' With Reagan Statement

MB081643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1643 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 8, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today he was disappointed that the American Government was apparently not fully informed of developments in southern Africa.

President Botha was commenting on a speech by President Ronald Reagan at a White House ceremony when he accepted the credentials of a number of ambassadors, including South Africa's new ambassador in Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes.

President Reagan told Mr Beukes at the ceremony that "the American people can never condone racism anywhere, least of all in a country that professes to be Western in its outlook" and he counted on South Africa to take the lead to a political system based on the consent of all those governed.

The state president said he had been informed by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that South Africa's ambassador in Washington yesterday expressed the government's dissatisfaction over the matter and had already brought it to the attention of the American department of external affairs.

President Asks Aid To Fight 'Leftist Radicalism'

MB111758 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 11, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, told Western Cape educators today they had an obligation to help the government fight "leftist radicalism," which Mr Botha called one of the most intolerable phenomena in the world today.

Mr Botha held a two-and-a-half-hour meeting at the union building with the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Dr Richard van der Ross, the rector of the Peninsula Technikon, Mr Franklin Sonn, and Dr Stuart Saunders, Rector of the University of Cape Town. The talks centred on unrest-related education problems in the Western Cape.

After the meeting, Mr Botha said:

"I made it clear to the delegation that in this matter I act on the advice of the minister's council (in the House of Representatives) and I do not prescribe to them.

"The merits with regard to education, must for example be discussed with the Ministers Council's concerned. I am also always willing to listen to arguments that can be judged on merit."

"I have also told them that they have an obligation; that is to combat leftist radicalism together with the government. Leftist radicalism is one of the most intolerable phenomena in the world."

Mr Botha was accompanied by the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk; the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange; the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen; the chairman of the minister's council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse; the minister of education and culture of the minister's council in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim; and the deputy minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel.

P.W. Botha Made Chief Patrol of Voortrekkers

MB091051 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was inauguarted as chief patron of the Vootrekker [Afrikaaner Great Trek of 1833] Movement at a ceremony in Pretoria last night. The declaration of inauguration was read by the leader of the Voortrekkers, Professor Carel Boshoff. Mr Botha is the third state president since the advent of the Republic of South Africa to be inaugurated as chief patron of the movement. Among those who attended the ceremony were the chief patroness of the movement, Mrs Betsie Vervoerd, the patron of the Natal Vootrekkers, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the patron in the Cape Province and administrator, Mr (Gene Louw).

In a brief message, Mr Botha said South Africans should at all times place the love to their fatherland above underlying differences. At the same time, they should guard against excessive pessimism and set an example of positive thinking and action for the young people.

Further on Nel Statement About Media Restrictions

FCA Reacts

MB081600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 8, SAPA — The Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] said today they welcomed the abandonment of "broad and unsubstantiated charges against foreign correspondents" but that the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, had failed to be specific with names and dates of offenders. FCA released a statement to SAPA in which they were reacting to statements made by Mr Nel today in which he mentioned incidents where foreign members of the press had interfered in unrest situations.

They said since there was no identification of specific journalists they considered the charges unproven, because there was no way of verifying them independently.

They said they learnt with surprise from the minister's statement there was a police informer in their midst and called on the authorities to identify the person because his presence was a "smear against a number of honest correspondents."

"Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel now blames only a handful of journalists for tarnishing the professional reputation of the majority of foreign correspondents in South Africa," the statement said.

"Mr Nel provides some details of what he says were several incidents involving foreign journalists during recent coverage of unrest.

"The Foreign Correspondents Association welcomes the abandonment of broad and unsubstantiated charges against foreign correspondents as a group. But we note that Mr Nel still does not offer specific names and dates in the alleged incidents.

"The FCA has not been provided with the police video tapes mentioned by Mr Nel, or with any other evidence. These incidents must still be regarded as unproven, because there is no way to verify them independently.

"The FCA learns with surprise of Mr Nel's statement that there is a police spy in our midst. Our South African members protest that this statement, again unsubstantiated, damages their reputations and could hinder them in performing their duties as journalists. We urge the authorities to disclose the name of the informer, and thus remove the smear against a number of honest correspondents dedicated to their profession," the statement said.

"Some of the incidents alleged by Mr Nel appear not to represent any violation of law or ethics, but to involve simply very enterprising coverage by skilled reporters.

"We believe that some of the alleged incidents had to do with journalists not based in South Africa but admitted to this country by the government on a temporary basis and for only a few weeks.

"There can be no justification for the kind of censorship imposed last week on both foreign and local reporters covering the unrest. But we appreciate and share Mr Nel's stated concern for a responsible press," the statement said adding:

"We look forward to a good working relationship with all news sources in South Africa, and a relationship with government free of suspicion on both sides."

Nel on FCA Statement

MB091323 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1307 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 9 SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said the statement made by the Foreign Correspondents Association alleging the incidents cited by him of unethical and illegal behavior by some television crews cannot be verified, was "an invitation to a trial by newspaper..."

"It will serve no purpose," Mr Nel said in a statement to SAPA today.

"The FCA regards the details that I provided of unethical and even illegal actions of foreign television teams in unrest situations as unproved and alleges that my facts cannot be verified independently.

"The FCA's statement is an invitiation to a trial by newspaper, it will serve no purpose. References in my statement to which the FCA's reaction could apply fall into three categories," Mr Nel said.

Firstly, he referred to a complaint which was being investigated by police and consequently no further information could be furnished at this stage. Referring in the second place to "certain references, on which the supply of any further particulars could possibly lead to the identification of moderate law-abiding black citizens...who cooperated with the authorities," he said:

"We all know how cruel and brutal certain black radical elements could be, and for the sake of the safety of those involved, I am not prepared to furnish any further details. The opponents of peaceful reform and negotiations are indeed merciless brutes and the foreign correspondents are well of this.

"Thirdly, the video recordings (which the FCA said they would like to view) by the police of the actions of television teams, which to my mind, show the unethical behavior of some of them:

"The FCA will possibly differ with my conclusions but I do not believe that they will deny the facts as portrayed by these video recordings," Mr Nel said, adding "the FCA probably has access to hundreds of feet of television material which shows the same situations."

"I again want to stress that the government's motivation for the restriction on television teams at unrest situation in areas under emergency regulations has got nothing to do with the unethical or even illegal actions of some teams.

"The primary and most important motivation, as was spelled out by the minister of law and order, was the fact that it had become clear that the mere presence of television teams often makes actors out of demonstrators and thus becomes a catalyst to further violence. Press freedom is also not at stake, because accredited representatives of the printed media will still report on what happens in unrest situations," Mr Nel said.

UCA Supports Nel

MB091159 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] United Christian Action, UCA, says it would like to confirm a statement by the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, regarding foreign television crews having advance knowledge of incidents of violence.

The director of UCA, Dr E.P. (Kein), says in a statement that as far back as March this year the black members had complained that television crews set up equipment at sites up to half an hour before mob violence, petrol bombing, and the burning of people had taken place. Dr (Kein) says he is issuing the statement on behalf of the 13 member-organizations of the UCA representing more than 4 million people throughout South Africa.

Judge Corrects Vlok on Remarks About UDF

MB091036 Umtata Captial Radio in English 0800 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The deputy minister of law and order, Adrian Vlok, has been corrected by the Natal judge president for remarks he made last week concerning the United Democratic Front, UDF. Carmel Rickard has details.

[Rickard] In a recent Braamfontein speech, the deputy minister of defense and law and order, said the most prominent group behind current unrest in South Africa was the South African Communist Party, SACP, and its allies the ANC, the UDF, the National Forum, and some religious groups.

Vlok added various other comments linking the UDF with the ANC and its alleged intention of making South Africa ungovernable. These remarks were brought to the attention of judge president (Noln) during a treason trial involving 16 UDF and trade union leaders.

Judge (Noln), who has warned both government and UDF supporters they could be held for contempt of court if they prejudged issues which are for the court to decide, spoke to the deputy minister about his speech. Now Vlok has issued a statement saying he did not mean to prejudge the issue, and that he did not refer to any person appearing in any court case.

Trade Minister on Economic Outlook for 1986
MB090517 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2123 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 8, SAPA — Economic indicators point to South Africa experiencing a growth rate of about three per cent next year, the minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said in Johannesburg tonight.

Addressing the annual banquet of the Portuguese Iocastro Organisation, Dr de Villiers said 1986 would be a better year economically for the country. He said there were sufficient economic indicators to believe that the country would maintain a growth rate of about three per cent.

Any recession strengthened an economy to face future challenges, Dr de Villiers said, adding that the success or failure of South Africa would be the success or failure of southern Africa.

Malmesbury Magistrate Bans Atlantis Meeting
MB081905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1857 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 8, SAPA — A meeting sheduled to be held in Atlantis tomorrow afternoon has been banned by the magistrate of Malmesbury, Mr W.A. de Klerk. The ban applies to a gathering organised by the Atlantis Residents Association or the Atlantis Youth Congress "or any other organisation."

It is effective from 8 am tomorrow morning until 8 am on Monday. The meeting was to have been held at the Saxonsea Civic Centre at 2 pm tomorrow.

In the notice banning meetings in Atlantis over the weekend, Mr De Klerk said he had reason to believe that "the public peace would be endangered" by the gathering.

Bid To Overturn Ban Fails
MB110653 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0647 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 10, SAPA — A last-minute bid to have the supreme court set aside a magistrate's ban on a residents meeting in Atlantis failed today less than two hours before the meeting was to have begun. The Atlantis Residents Association and its chairman, Mr Noel Williams, brought an urgent application against the Malmesbury district magistrate, Mr Willem de Klerk, to have the weekend meetings ban he issued on Friday set aside.

Mr de Klerk gave evidence that he had also banned a meeting last Sunday after a request by detective Sergeant L.F. Coetzee of the Atlantis police. According to the sergeant's sworn statement, shop windows were broken and a vehicle and tyres burned in Atlantis on September 15, the evening after a meeting of the Atlantis Residents Association and the Atlantis Youth Congress.

It was possible that yesterday's proposed meeting could lead to a renewed situation of unrest, Mr de Klerk on Friday, November 8, with another application, in which he said he had gone on Monday to five classrooms where there had been arson attempts.

"It looked as if this was a revenge for the meeting that was banned," he said.

Mr Denzil Potgieter, for the association, said the agenda of the meeting related to community issues such as the proposed eviction of 1000 Atlantis families, due on Thursday. The executive of the residents association would meet the divisional council on Wednesday, and this afternoon seemed the last chance for them to get a mandate. There had been no unrest at the previous six meetings, Mr Potgieter said. Mr Justice Marais said the matter was urgent and a decision had to be made. He dismissed the application and said he would give his reasons later.

Police Commissioner Bans UDF Meeting in Cape Town
MB091121 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 9, SAPA — A United Democratic Front [UDF] conference that was going to be held next week on the University of Cape Town [UCT] campus has been banned by the divisional commissioner of police in the Western Cape, Brigadier C.A. Swart.

Brig Swart, who earlier this week banned a meeting of 23 organisations in the Cape Town City Hall, has banned the UDF conference and all similar meetings in the Wynberg, Cape Town, Simonstown, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuilsriver magisterial districts in the Western Cape until midnight November 17, SABC radio news reported today.

The conference, to have been hosted by the lecturers association and the Students Representative Council of UCT, would have been held with the theme: The future is ours: The UDF building a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

Groups Condemn Banning
MB100503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1306 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 9, SAPA — An academic conference at which the role of the United Democratic Front [UDF] in South Africa's future was to have been discussed has been banned in terms of the emergency regulations by the divisional commissioner of police in the Western Province, Brig C.A. Swart.

The conference, organised jointly by university of Cape Town's [UCT] Lecturers Association and SRC [Student Representative Council], was due to have been held on the campus on November 12, 13 and 14.

In terms of the ban issued last night, the conference or any other gathering with the same intent may not be held in the magisterial districts of Rondwbosch, Wynberg, Cape Town, Simonstown, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuilsriver until midnight, November

17.

UCT's vice-chancellor and principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, said: "It is tragic that a conference organised to discuss something of public importance should be banned in this way. I would like to emphasise it was a conference and not a political rally."

The SRC said in a statement: "We condemn in the strongest terms the banning of a conference on the UDF. This desperate action is indicative of the complete inability of the government to address the crisis in our country. By banning an academic conference on an organisation committed to peace — the UDF — it is fuelling the fires of violence."

Dr John Cartwright, chairman of the Lecturers Association, said the ban was "very heavy-handed and arrogant."

Eastern Cape Consumer Boycott Organizer Released
MB111331 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Port Elizabeth, Nov 11, SAPA — The consumer boycott organiser, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, and 18 others who were being held in terms of the emergency regulations were released today. The divisional commissioner of police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, today announced the release of Mr Jack and the 18 others. He also arranged for a bus to be sent to St Alban's prison to transport the men back to their homes in the townships.

Brig Schentler said last Monday, in his capacity as divisional commissioner of the Eastern Cape, he made several recommendations to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange. One of the recommendations asked for the release of Mr Jack and 18 others who were being held in terms of the emergency regulations. Brig Schnetler said the next day he met Mr Tony Gilson, director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce. Brig Schnetler said the Chamber of Commerce had made several requests and he was able to tell them that he had already approached the minister of law and order on these requests. The warrants ordering the release of Mr Jack and the 18 others had to be signed by Mr le Grange, who dated their release as from today.

Last week it was announced that the boycott of shops in PE [Port Elizabeth] would be lifted for a period of two weeks from November 15. Several demands were made for the suspension, including the release of Mr Jack and several others.

Offers To End Boycott
MB111330 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The chief organizer of the black consumer boycott in the Eastern Cape says he is willing to negotiate the ending of the boycott. Mkhuseli Jack was speaking after his release from police custody, along with the vice president of the UDF [United Democratic Front] In the area, Henry Fazzie, and 17 others.

Their release follows a recommendation to Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange by Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, the divisional commissioner of police in the area, who had had talks with the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce. The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce expressed its concern at the boycott, which has crippled many small businesses. News of their release has been welcomed by the Chamber of Commerce's head, Tony Gilson.

[Begin Gilson recording] Obviously, one of the reasons we all welcome it is that it is an opportunity to get some discussions and negotiations going on how different sections of the community can work together in solving local problems, but also because, you know, we believe that the administration of justice must be safeguarded by the courts. And so, you know, we believe it was appropriate to release people against whom no charges had been brought. [end recording]

Tambo Urges Struggle Be Taken to White Areas
EA071045 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Unattributed station commentary entitled: "There Can Be No Going Back Now"]

[Excerpt] Compatriots, when the fascist Botha regime imposed the draconian state of emergency on large parts of my country in the middle of July, it had obviously hoped that the repressive measure will help it to stem the tide of revolt and resistance by all the oppressed people. It had hoped that we would be intimidated by the massive mobilization of troops and police into our black townships and would be cowed down to surrender. However, the turnout of events has been opposite. In fact, our anger and determination to crush this evil regime has intensified and our defiance even of death has continued unabated. More and more of our patriots have had to be butchered mercilessly by the apartheid police and troops in their desperation to crush our [words indistinct] since the state of emergency. Hundreds of our leaders have been thrown behind bars and the figure of those detained now is well over 2,000. Hundreds more of our leaders and patriots are either continuing the struggle from underground or have left the country to amass more skills and knowledge of continuing the struggle. Many more face so-called treason trials.

Finally, now, in its desperation and in the face of utter failure to control the situation, despite its indiscriminate use of force and a host of fascist legislation, the apartheid regime has now resulted to clamping down on the media both foreign and internal as a frantic measure at least to keep away from the eyes of the world public, the pogroms and atrocities committed daily by its repressive forces in the black townships. All along, our white compatriots have also been kept in the dark from knowing exactly what is going on in their backyards. The highly controlled media inside the country has give them a false picture of the situation and now they are beginning to be shocked by a steady trickle of militant actions that have recently spilled over into the white suburbs.

The ignorance of the white people, whom the apartheid regime

has always considered as its rear base, is what this fascist regime has been playing on. Since it banned our vanguard organization, the ANC, more than 25 years ago, the regime has tried to convince our white fellow-countrymen that our struggle for freedom led by the ANC is just a bloody war to annihilate them as a people and to cause havoc and chaos in the country. It was for this reason that a large majority of our white compatriots were able to applaud and support the fascist Botha when he declared the state of emergency and intensified his repression against us.

It is now time, countrymen, that we take conscious actions to awaken our white compatriots from this dream world. They have been lulled into sleep by the fascist regime and into believing that the conflict in our country is something very far away from them which can be easily be contained in the black townships through all draconian measures, including the state of emergency. It is now time that we take the arena of battle into the white suburbs so that our white compatriots are able to realize that the struggle is not just against them as a people but against this evil system that they continue to maintain. As Comrade President Oliver Tambo said: in the white areas — there is where we must confront the enemy personnel and installations which are giving our white compatriots a false sense of security and by so doing mobilize more and more of the whites to renounce Botha and join the forces of liberation who are the only true guarantors of the future of justice, democracy and peace in our country.

[Begin Tambo recording] Racist white South Africa is without doubt applauding P.W. Botha for declaring the state of emergency. These hidebound white supremacists see these acts of desperation on the part of the apartheid regime as a demonstration of firmness and a determination to protect white privilege at all costs. They are convinced that Botha will succeed to suppress our struggle and save the apartheid system from collapse.

White South Africa will not awaken from this dream world while our struggle is concentrated in the black areas of our country. We cannot and should not allow a situation of relative peace and tranquility to obtain in the white areas of our country while the black townships are in flames. We must take the struggle into the white areas of South Africa and there attack the apartheid regime and its forces of repression in these areas which it considers its rear.

For many years, the Pretoria regime gave its white supporters a false sense of security by deluding them into believing that the battlefront of struggle was drawn at the borders of our country. We have shattered that myth and brought the struggle to the very doorstep of the colonial oppressors. The enemy, however, continues to hope that it will manage to hold our struggle to that line of battle outside of the white towns and cities. As we bury the illusion of a confrontation taking place at the borders of our country, so must we now put paid to the notion that our struggle will remain confined to the black areas. No longer should white South Africa live with the idea that it can continue with its business as usual while our people are perishing in their hundreds out of sight of the white families that have sent their sons into our townships armed to the teeth, and with one intention only — to kill, kill, kill.

White South Africa must be made to realize that Botha cannot guarantee its security. The greater the repression that he resorts to in defense of white minority rule and in the name of the whites of our country, the greater becomes the level of insecurity facing these very same whites. To guarantee its own security, white South Africa has to come over to the side of the forces fighting for a democratic and non-racial society. The alternative that Botha offers them — that of pitting themselves against the overwhelming majority of the people of our country — is nothing but a death trap. Nothing will come of it except grief for the whole of white South Africa.

We offer our white compatriots the only way out of the crisis which will surely engulf them — and that in the near future: renounce Botha and his apartheid republic; join the anti-racist forces in the struggle for a democratic South Africa. [end recording]

The call by the ANC that the arena of battle must now be stretched into white residential areas has led many people to believe that the ANC has called for the indiscriminate and senseless massacre of white civilians, as the Botha troops and police have been doing in the black townships during the past 20 months or so. It has led to people suspecting that the ANC is going to intensify its armed struggle against so-called soft targets. However, this is not the case. The ANC will continue to escalate the armed struggle against the enemy military personnel and military installations as it has always been doing before and like in any other war situation; civilians or those so-called soft targets may get hit in the process, which will be an unavoidable consequence. This was the conclusion reached by the Anc (?Assembly) at his historic second national consultative conference held recently in Zambia.

Boesak Gives Conditions for Talks With Government

MB081615 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Alan Boesak has indicated his willingness to take part in talks with the government but with certain conditions. On Wednesday, Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller said his government would be prepared to talk to men of influence such as Dr Boesak and Bishop Tutu. Yesterday, Bishop Tutu expressed the willingness to take part in such discussions.

Dr Boesak has, however, stipulated certain conditions for his participation. These are the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of those detained in terms of the emergency, the putting to a stop to what he calls governemnt violence against the people, and the withdrawal of all charges against him.

32 Emergency Detainees Begin Hunger Strike

MB110508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2244 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 10, SAPA — A group of 32 emergency detainees started an indefinite hunger strike yesterday, according to a committee of family and friends of detainees, while it was

confirmed last night that seven awaiting trial prisoners in Oudtshoorn have been on a hunger strike since Wednesday. But a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said tonight only two Pollsmoor detainees held under emergency regulations were in hunger strike.

No further details were available on the Oudtshoorn hunger strikers, although it is believed they are being held pending a trial in terms of security legislation which could include allegations of sabotage.

Lieutenant Colonel A. van Vuuren said from Pretoria tonight that:

"It is confirmed that: (A) since Wednesday, November 7, seven awaiting trial prisoners being held at the Outdshoorn Prison, and (B) since Sunday, November 10, two detainees being held at Pollsmoor Prison in terms of the emergency regulations, have been on a hunger strike.

"In line with policy which applies in this regard to prisoners in general, the seven prisoners and the two detainees are being treated strictly according to the internationally accepted guidelines concerning the handling of hunger strikes as contained in the Tokyo Declaration."

Family and friends of detainees being held under emergency regulation said tonight that according to their information, 30 women and two men being held at Pollsmoor had started a hunger strike.

They resolved to go on a hunger strike for an indefinite period after the completion of their first 14 days in detention, the committee said at a press conference.

The detainees were demanding "the unconditional release of all state of emergency detainees; the release of Shirley Gunn as well as others held under the various sections of the Internal Security Act in the Western Cape; and access in the interim peiod to laywers for all detainees".

At the press conference, Mr Essa Moosa, a lawyer representing many of the detainees, said: "The detainees have in fact joined in a hunger strike at Pollsmoor."

Mrs Heather Petersen, wife of the detained Congregational Church minister, Rev Robin Petersen, said a number of people had already begun 24-hour solidarity fasts in support of the detainees' demands and at 6 pm today another group would start fasting at the Buitenkant Methodist Church.

Pickets will be held in different parts of the Western Cape and many churches would ring their bells daily at 6 pm. A petition calling for the release of detainees, the end of the emergency and the withdrawal of troops from townships will be signed.

In a statement last night, the Claremont United Democratic Front area committee said it "strongly supports the action and demands of the hunger strikers."

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson

8 Nov Evening Report

MB081749 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 8, SAPA — Here is the 7 pm unrest situation report, issued by the Public Relations Division of the South African police in Pretoria:

Incidents of arson, stone-throwing and petrol-bombing occurred in areas of the Western Province, Eastern Cape, Port Natal and Boland.

In Nyanga in the Western Province, extensive damage was caused to a passenger bus when it was petrol bombed and virtually gutted. Two similar incidents occurred in Kwanobuhle, near Uitenhage, when a private motor vehicle and a building were petrol bombed and set alight. In Umlazi near Durban, police arrested four black males on charges of public violence following the stoning of private vehicles by a mob of blacks. In Mbekwenu near Paarl, Police arrested ten black males following two similar incidents of stonethrowing. In Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a black male was fatally wounded when police fired on a group of blacks petrol bombing the Esengeni High School.

9 Nov Morning Report

MB090645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0643 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 9, SAPA — Herewith overnight unrest situation report issued by the SAP directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

Incidents of arson, petrol-bombing and stone-throwing occurred overnight in areas of the West Rand, Eastern Province, northern Transvaal, Boland and Soweto on the WWR [Witwatersrand]. In Soweto on the WWR, a black male was injured by a stone-throwing mob when he attempted to stop them from stoning his home. In Dorrington near Fort Beaufort, a member of the SA Defence Force was slightly injured when a mob stoned a SADF patrol of which he formed part. In Mamelodi near Pretoria, a black male was slightly injured when his home was petrol-bombed by a mob. In Mbekweni near Paarl, extensive damage was caused to railways property when set alight by unknown arsonists.

9 Nov Report

MB100457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1900 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 9, SAPA — The body of a young black man hacked to death was found by police today in KwaZakele township in the Eastern Cape, according to police.

A Police spokesman in Pretoria said there were other isolated incidents of unrest in Umlazi, near Durban, KwaNobuhle and Zwede in the Eastern Cape.

In Soweto on the Witwatersrand two policemen were slightly injured when police dispersed a large crowd stoning buses and police vehicles after a funeral there today.

10 Nov Morning Report

MB100957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0953 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 10, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

Incidents of arson, petrol bombing and stone throwing occurred overnight in areas of the Western Province, Eastern Province, northern Transvaal, East Rand, West Rand and northern Orange Free State.

In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, police arrested a black male following an incident in which police vehicles were stoned. In a second incident in Mamelodi, police dispersed a mob attempting to erect a road barricade with tearsmoke. There were no arrests or reported injuries. In a third incident in Mamelodi, police arrested seven black females and 12 black males who were attempting to erect a road barricade in the area.

At Zewlentemba, near Worcester, a member of the South African police was wounded when fired on by a black male. In the return fire the black male was fatally wounded.

At Sebokeng on the West Rand, a guard of the development board was seriously injured by a mob and robbed of his weapon and radio. In a second incident in the same area, a second guard was also attacked by a mob. He fired on the mob. One black male was fatally wounded.

At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, a black male was wounded but escaped after a police guard fired on a mob stoning the house he was guarding. In a second incident in the same area, a coloured male was fatally wounded while allegedly breaking into a home.

10 Nov Evening Report

MB110458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Nov 10, SAPA — Here is the unrest situation report for the period 8 am to 7 pm today issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

Isolated incidents of unrest occurred in areas of the Eastern Cape, the northern Transvaal, the northern Orange Free State and Soweto on the Witwatersrand.

In Mamelodi a despicable incident occurred in which an old age home was stoned and the occupants degraded. Severe damage was also incurred when the Mamelodi post office was petrol-bombed.

In Shosanguve, police dispersed a crowd of alleged UDF [United Democratic Front] members who occupied the Faith Mission Church. Incidents of stone-throwing also occurred in Chesterville in Port Natal, KwaZakhele near Port Elizabeth, and Thabong near Welkom where police dispersed crowds with tearsmoke.

11 Nov Morning Report

MB110752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0750 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 11, SAPA — Situation report issued to SAPA by the police public relations division at 9 am.

Unrest incidents occurred at the following places yesterday afternoon and late evening:

At Mamelodi, a black residential area near Pretoria, sporadic incidents of stonethrowing and arson occurred. Extensive damage was caused to property — private and police vehicles. In one stoning incident, a black man was seriously injured when police fired birdshot to disperse stonethrowers. A total of 57 persons were arrested in these incidents.

In the Phelelo black residential area near Upington, there were incidents of arson and stonethrowing in which private houses and vehicles were damaged. Rioters on occasions placed obstructions in the roads which were removed by police. In one incident, a black man was injured when a policeman fired shots at a group of blacks stoning his car. Two South African police members were injured when they were struck by stones.

At Burgersdorp in the south western Cape, two private homes in the Newrest black residential area were extensively damaged after petrol bombs hurled at them ignited inside both houses. The SAP arrested 10 men in connection with the two incidents.

In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, a black man and a black woman were seriously injured when security force members fired shots at a vehicle which allegedly refused to stop at a roadblock.

In the same area 3 men were arrested after they had stoned a private home.

Isolated incidents of unrest occurred in the Western Cape.

At Mitchells Plain, 2 coloured men, who were passengers in a private vehicle, were injured when their vehicle was stoned by a group of Coloureds.

In a white residential area near Cape Town, a vehicle belonging to Mrs D. Bishop, was destroyed in a fire, which was started by arsonists who first poured petrol over the vehicle before setting it alight.

In the black residential area of Gugulethu, arsonists set fire to the home of Prof A. Stuurman, causing extensive damage.

In the early hours of this morning, a group of stonethrowing blacks, roaming the streets of the Mbekweni residential area near Paarl, caused damage to private property and vehicles.

In one incident the police confronted the group and fired birdshot

to disperse them, no injuries were reported.

11 Nov Evening Report

MB111710 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1703 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 11, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest to 7 pm. Issued by the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria:

Only a few isolated incidents of unrest have occurred since this offices last update at 0800 this morning. The incidents were contained to a few areas in the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape the Western Province and the West Rand.

Ten black males were arrested by police in the black residential area of Upington, following incidents in which police vehicles were stoned by mobs of blacks. In Elsies River, five coloured males were arrested by police after they had set an area of open veld adjoining a school alight.

12 Nov Morning Report

MB120707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0700 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 12, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

In the black township near Upington, (in the Cape Province) a mob stoned SAP vehicles. They were dispersed with shotgun fire. Eight men were arrested. In the same area, a private vehicle was stopped and an attempt made to steal petrol from the car. Police dispersed this mob, wounding two women and a man who are under guard in hospital. Another woman was fatally wounded when police fired on petrol-bombers who attacked their vehicle.

At Galvandale, near Port Elizabeth, intimidators attempted to disrupt pupils busy with examinations. Police arrested eight men.

At Mlungisi black residential area near Stutterheim in the border area, a delivery vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

In Mamelodi near Pretoria, a policeman's home was attacked by a mob of blacks. The member dispersed the attackers with revolver fire, fatally wounding a woman. A man was injured and arrested.

In the black residential area near Theunissen in the northern Orange Free State, a number of private homes were petrol bombed. Police arrested three youths in connection with these incidents.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

9 Nov Press Review

MB090658 [Editorial Report] Pretoria *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 7 November says in an editorial that "it appears as if government cannot act without Washington, London, or other world capitals getting involved in a prescriptive and critical manner." The Americans and very often the British foreign affairs departments have much to say about the withdrawal of Allan Boesak's passport, the Moloise execution, the United Democratic Front, Mandela, and every presidential speech. "This arrogant manner in which foreign governments present themselves to us as advisers and judges shows how internationalized our situation has become." It goes on to say that South Africa is being handled as if it is a recalcitrant colony of the international community. It is part of the South African problem which must be handled by this country. "We do not say that everything the government does is good and right" and just as in Britain and the United States, the South African press and public are man enough to criticize the government. "The continued reaction does not only border on the ridiculous, but it causes the South African Government and public to become so vexed that there is a perceivable tendency to ignore and reject outside opinion," it notes.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 8 November says in an editorial: "To be an international salesman today with South Africa as the only product is as difficult as selling oil to the Arabs." Who wants to listen to reasonable arguments when television and the media feed one on a staple diet of generalizations about the brutality of apartheid, it asks. Seen as a whole, a stage has been reached where the outside world simply cannot accept facts any longer. "It takes courage to confront the world with truths." This is what happened in the United States, Britain, and France, it notes. For a change other voices of influence have been heard. "The influential *WALL STREET JOURNAL* referred to the dangerous American pastime of ramming blueprints down the throats of others, the *SUNDAY EXPRESS* to the hypocrisy of those who want to crucify South Africa because it banned television crews from entering unrest areas, and *LE FIGARO* to the naivete of some Western leaders who do not want to believe that the ANC is communist controlled." Apparently there is still honesty in the West, as these examples testify. Concluding, the editorial says "South Africa must put its case with renewed zeal. The malevolent cannot be convinced but the millions of ignorant can — and they can be a powerful factor."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 8 November reports that "the Metal and Allied Workers' Union has called on employers in the metal industry to pressurise the Government to withdraw members of the SADF from black residential areas." The union's national executive committee said "the presence of the forces was highly disruptive and a great burden on the townships' communities."

The paper also reports that "six prominent Transkei figures, all closely associated with a recently murdered political activist, have been banished to remote areas of the homeland. One of the six is a prominent lawyer in the area and specializes in political trials." All of the six were recently released from detention. The

men are linked to Bathandwa Ndondo, who was killed last month by men who some sources say are policemen.

"The health secretariat of the Azanian People's Organization, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, yesterday slammed the hospital administration and accused it of practising racism in the solution of health care problems," the paper reports. This followed disclosures by the *SOWETAN* about blacks having to sleep on trollys in Hillbrow Hospital in Johannesburg while beds were empty at a nearby Indian hospital. "For the authorities to come to grips with the overcrowding they will have to realise that racism is at the root of the problem," the paper quoted Asvat as saying.

The paper reports that a Soweto man died of burns after "he was set alight in his car by thugs at a stop street sign in Dube." This has pushed the death toll in Soweto to 25 since last weekend.

"The detainees' Parents Support Committee has appealed to youths in Sebokeng to allow the family of Mr Elias Modibeni, a 21-year-old Sebokeng pupil" who was killed recently "to bury him in a dignified way." They "appealed to mourners who will attend the funeral of the pupil not to hijack buses and taxis."

"Three people, including a female police constable, are to appear in court soon for allegedly assaulting two high school pupils at the Atteridgeville police station," the paper says. The pupils charge they were assaulted by a white policeman, a black man, and black female police officer.

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 10 November [date as published] reports that "security police are considering taking Winnie Mandela to court for breaking her banning order. They also want her back in Brandfort, the small Free State town to which she was banished in 1977." "*CITY PRESS* has been told the police might charge Mrs Mandela with breaking her banning order by attending the Johannesburg memorial service for Benjamin Moloise, the ANC man executed in Pretoria last month," the paper says.

"The new 'super federation' of trade unions which will be launched in Durban this month seems set to become the most important voice of the South African working class in decades. It is likely to represent more than half a million workers," the paper reports. According to Natal University's Center for Applicate Social Sciences researcher Mark Bennet, the federation would "probably be recognised internationally as the most legitimate representative of the South African working class." He also says that given "the deteriorating conditions in black townships, the new federation will consolidate a powerful industrial-political constituency."

United Democratic Front (UDF) national youth year coordinator Dan Sechaba Motsintsi has been invited by the UN Commission on Human Rights to give an update on human rights in South Africa. However, Motsintsi told *CITY PRESS* "the chances of him keeping the appointment were 'virtually nil.'" Mr Motsintsi claimed he was being sought by security police "dead or alive" and that he has been hiding since the declaration of a state of emergency. "He said the invitation meant he had to come out of hiding and be exposed to the police. 'The risk is too high,' he said."

The paper reports that the government wants to move 426 families away from Langa, near Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, because of "fear of more petrol bomb attacks and burglaries in white suburbs bordering Langa." This was said by KwaNobuhle administrator Barry Erasmus. "The order to remove the families apparently came from Constitutional and Development Minister Chris Heunis."

In his "Percy's Itch" column, Percy Qoboza notes that "the assault on Press freedom in this country dates back many years." He quotes the book *The Apartheid Handbook* by Roger Omond giving instances when authorities took action against various journalists in the past, noting that the South African press is by no means free. The paper cites a statement by Ciskei's President Chief Lennox Sebe criticizing the continued detention of Nelson Mandela, noting his health problems, and saying "should anything happen to him while in detention, Southern Africa would bear the consequences for many years." He noted that the outside world was waiting for a gesture of goodwill from Pretoria and said that a statement of intent would be such a gesture. Noting the hostility against South Africa, Sebe said that "the reforms until now have been nullified by the absence of a declaration of intent, the hanging of Moloise, and the continued jailing of Mandela."

The paper also reports that senior SABC journalist Vincent Mfundisi had been detained by police. No reason for the detention was given.

"The Ratanda Civic Association [RCA] this week told residents to report 'political thugs' masquerading as 'comrades' to local priests, who will turn them over to the police," the paper reports. An RCA statement said "elements" were taking advantage of the unrest.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 8 November carries an editorial on Dr Allan Boesak. It notes that since the restrictions on him were lifted, "he feels free to let rip in the most unrestrained manner." Citing Boesak's statement at Athlone, it says that the speech "reminds us of the vicious attacks of his fellow political priest, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who claimed the government had a 'final solution' for the Blacks just as Hitler had for the Jews." "We wish they would just shut up for a while and let peace return to the townships so that we can get on with reform in a calm and reasoned atmosphere," the editorial concludes.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 8 November reports that Bishop Desmond Tutu and other clergymen met to discuss "their ministry to young men opposed to compulsory military conscription." Tutu told the clergymen "they had an important responsibility to support those whose beliefs meant they could not become combatants in the South African Defence Force," particularly since the white community "ridiculed conscientious objectors and accused them of being unpatriotic." Bishop Tutu asked: "'Is it true patriotism to protect the prosperity and security of only one section of the people? Can it ever be right to use a defence force against the defenceless people of the same land?" Another participant in the meeting told the clergymen that South African law only provides for objections to military service on religious grounds and "no provision was made for

people with a particular aversion to service in the SADF due to the circumstances in this country." Under the Defense Act, it is an offense for a clergyman to advise against doing military service. The clergyman could only advise people of "the various options open to religious objectors and of the consequences of refusing to do military service." However, "the provisions of the act did not preclude a genuine call or campaign for reform of the existing law."

An editorial in the same issue says that "talk of talk, instead of violence is being heard in our country again, and the sound is as meaningful as the return of the birdsong in Spring — or ought to be." It praises Bishop Tutu, who has been "often maligned by extremists, both black and white," for having "the courage to state publicly and unconditionally that he is prepared to talk to the government (despite being snubbed earlier)" and goes on to discuss Allan Boesak: "Would that Dr Boesak could set aside his racial anger, his exaggerated rhetoric, and find some Christian forgiveness for his enemies." If the talks mentioned by Deputy Foreign Minister Miller are indeed to take place, "the Government too needs to grow greatly in stature and abandon its fears and petty attitudes." "It should cool its police methods and send out invitations, publicly and without conditions, to any black leaders prepared to talk. The invitations should come from the top, not from a deputy who has nothing to do with national affairs. Talks have to take place without limitations being imposed, and the meetings should be staged openly, even if the details are in committee. The Government's current clandestine talks with unknown black spokesmen help little. The time has come for a visible display of national bargaining."

A second editorial says that the government "is defeating its own purpose" by trying to prevent South Africans meeting with the ANC in Lusaka. The government in this way "helps to create the impression that the ANC is the only relevant black opposition" and "endow the ANC with extra importance." The government's "absurd hue and cry over anyone's attempts at dialogue makes it seem fearful of the ANC's power." The editorial concludes by asking what precisely the ANC's views are and how great is its support among blacks and says "the only way to establish these things is to unlift the bans. This would allow South Africans to debate ANC policies and test its strength in the political arena."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 8 November carries an interview with Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF, which was conducted "during a secret meeting" by Gavin Evans. Mörobe says that there is no prospect of the UDF joining the Convention Movement, despite the withdrawal of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and Inkatha from the movement's steering committee. Morobe says that the Convention Movement "was essentially an initiative of 'top people' in the white community with no real constituency." He accused Inkatha of "fascist-type methods" and said their presence in the movement at any level was an obstacle: "Our main problem with them is that while they adopt a stance of non-violence against apartheid, in relation to the people they have adopted a stance of aggression." Responding to PFP leader Slabbert's charge that the UDF was acting like the government by choosing with whom it would negotiate, "Morobe said that they were not prepared to 'negotiate over the heads of the people'. The UDF believed it was necessary to set preconditions for negotiations and that these could not be conducted with an open agenda because 'we want to know what it is we are negotiating'. Preconditions included one-man, one-vote and that government laid down arms."

An editorial in the same issue says that while "nobody should be comfortable about government's using passports as a covert means of denying democratic rights of speech and movement," those who are the victims of these actions "need to exercise a degree of restraint, particularly in our turbulent circumstances." Dr Allan Boesak's description of the ban on television coverage of unrest as "subtle genocide" is "wrong and intemperate. Boesak is guilty of a gross distortion which, should it result in further violence, he must carry on his Christian conscience along with a few other affairs."

An article by political correspondent Paul Bell says that Deputy Foreign Minister Miller has said that "Government will act against any group, other than parliamentarians, wishing to visit Lusaka for talks with the ANC — probably by withdrawing their passports." Although the government "strongly disapproved" of MP's holding talks with the ANC, they were protected by parliamentary privilege. The article goes on to note that "business leaders involved in talks with the ANC described Miller's statements, that the talks had given impetus to the ANC's policy of violence, as absurd."

Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 8-14 November comments on the restrictions on unrest coverage: "The government has said that the new restrictions were intended to curb alleged abuses by foreign correspondents. **We don't believe them.** We believe they are trying to hide from the outside world — and from white South Africa — the events that are taking place in our townships. **We won't let them.** Despite all the restrictions, we will continue to tell you as much as we can about events in the townships and to penetrate the barriers the authorities are trying to erect around these areas. They have stopped us from using pictures. They have not stopped us from using words. We *can* [italics as published] still find new ways to tell you what is happening in our country. **And we will.**" [sentences in boldface as published]

An article in the same issue by Harriet Gavshon, Eric Louw, and Roy Williams, all lecturers in media studies, discusses the media restrictions and some of the possible negative consequences they could have:

"If, as the government has suggested, the radicals are playing up to the camera in a sort of political theatre (and this is a debatable point), then barring cameras from the township may actually increase violence — or bring it to the city centres. And if theatre is not the aim, then the government's stated motives for this action will largely be invalidated. Judging by what happened in Rhodesia, the real victims of restrictions on photographs of the unrest will be the local white population who, without an understanding of what is going on, will be unprepared for what is coming. The ban is a further step towrds totalitarianism and militarism. Since this action does nothing to address the real causes of the violence, it is likely to leave many with the suspicion that increasing use is made of strong-arm tactics, coupled with a total black out of alternative opinion. Worse still, the danger

exists that once such methods have been resorted to, the habit will be ingrained in South African society — whoever runs the country in the future."

A report by Barbara Ludman in the same issue discusses the Johannesburg group Concerned Citizens (CC), which is sponsored by "such unlikely bedfellows" as the Progressive Federal Party and the UDF-affiliated National Union of South African Students, with the Black Sash, the detainees' Parent Support Committee, the Human Awareness Program, and the National Medical and Dental Association also involved. The purpose of the talks, says a CC representative, is "broadly to politicise the whites," and ideological purity has been set aside in the interests of the broader goal. "After the current lecture series by academics, political activists, and others is over, the CC has planned a 'Run for Peace' for November 23 'as a unique way of registering our desire to end apartheid.' This combination of activities is typical of the new white groups, who have taken tactics that have worked in other less critical campaigns and applied them to the task of building a non-racial South Africa," Ludman writes.

A related article by Jo-Ann Bekker reports on a CC meeting which was addressed by David Webster of the detainees' Parents Support Committee who said the government was trying to crush the UDF through the state of emergency; Tim Lodge of the University of the Witwatersrand, who called for the unbanning of the ANC, the PAC, and the South African Communist Party; and Vusi Khanyile, secretary of the Soweto Civic Association, who said "there was no more potentially explosive situation than a community where popular organisations were banned and leaders were in detention."

Moira Levy reports on the findings of a University of Cape Town poll on student attitudes toward military conscription. Those favoring conscription "described their politics as 'moderate' and said the rest of the world should either be 'more positive' towards South Africa or 'should leave us alone.' In contrast, those adamantly opposed to conscription called themselves 'non-racial democrats' and most allied themselves with the United Democratic Front. All members of this group described South Africa as an 'immoral' society that is divided unnaturally along racial, class,and cultural lines and characterised by political, racial and economic discrimination." A third group, "all of whom described themselves as 'liberal' and aligned themselves with the Progressive Federal Party, had no strong views either for or against conscription," and called for the gradual introduction of one man, one vote.

An article by Patrick Laurence reports that Langa and the Vaal Triangle "could easily become centres of rebellion once again if the authorities do not handle local aspirations and grievances with great care." The people of Langa are protesting against plans to move the township's 50,000 people to KwaNobuhle. Langa representatives are negotiating with the KwaNobuhle Town Council, which has agreed to postpone the eviction of 426 families, but a member of the Uitenhage Youth Congress warned that "any attempt at forceful relocation of any of the Langa people will be 'resisted until death'."

In the Vaal Triangle, the Lekoa town council, "which has responsibility for six Vaal townships, has begun to serve summonses on rent defaulters 'on a selective basis'," although the current unrest in the Vaal Triangle began as a protest against rent increases in September 1984.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 9 November carries a front-page comment by the editor on the arrest of *CAPE TIMES* editor Anthony Heard. The government "is antagonising the entire free world. Worse: it is turning against itself and our country the very moderates on whom we must rely for our survival. It has repudiated traditional friends and is now alienating the last reluctant ones. Just how long can one put up with totalitarian tactics, blunders, and bullying for the sake of promises of reform?," it asks. Heard's arrest was made for "intimidation," which has "become the failure mark of this 'reform Government'." "It appears very much as if some Government agency, if not the Government itself, is trying to initimidate the Press." The comment concludes by asking: "How stupid can the Government get? Such action invariably leads to counter-reaction. Far from being cowed, newspapermen and women are now in danger of reacting rashly. They can hardly be blamed. Failure to respond would be failure to protect the civilised standards they, and all democratic South Africans, believe in."

In his political commentary, David Braun discusses the current "political stalemate." "The National Party has produced about as much reform as it appears its present leaders are willing to introduce, but still no black leaders of note have made themselves available for negotiation." Those the government calls moderate leaders and with whom it is negotiating "have often been branded as collaborators with the system" and any settlement the government works out with them would not be acceptable to many South Africans, and so not to the world. "What may be needed to break the stalemate," Braun writes, "is a dramatic gesture on the part of the government as an act of faith to those leaders who would be prepared to risk sitting down at a conference. A possibility is to announce the immediate suspension of all arrests and of further implementation of the influx control laws. (After all, most people in the Government are convinced their demise is imminent.) Another is to release Nelson Mandela and others, coupled with a repeated offer to include them in talks if they renounce violence. If certain black leaders can be persuaded to go along with such a plan and commit themselves to talks (let them announce the summit and the concessions) South Africa might just be able to start the ball rolling."

THE STAR also reports that PFP media spokesman David Dalling has said that "the current Press clampdown was far more rigid and wide-sweeping than the Government claimed." The police instructions that all journalists, not only cameramen, would be excluded from unrest areas unless accompanied by a policeman, showed that the government "not only intended to restrict TV coverage but also print journalism." "The rules the Government is making are confusing and highly restrictive and are clearly intended to impede journalists doing their work," Dalling said.

11 Nov Press Review

MB110549 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 10 November carries a report stating that the cabinet this week "put finishing touches" to its legislative program for the next parliamentary session. "Top of the agenda are amendments to the Citizenship Act and Independence statutues to restore South African citizenship to blacks." The paper adds that "other legislative items include amendments to the Aliens Act, to influx control laws, third-tier authorities and the Group Areas Act."

An article by Brian Pottinger in the same issue reports that "lobbies within the National Party are stepping up the pressure for amendments to the Group Areas Act to allow legally prescribed 'grey areas'. Residential segregation is now at the centre of a debate between party hardline purists and more enlightened pragmatists." At a recent head committee meeting of the Transvaal National Party, several delegates from Johannesburg constituencies argued that "de facto residential integration was taking place in central Johannesburg and the Government should move towards legalising the situation." The proposal was turned down by the head committee, "which reaffirmed its basic position: the government stands by the retention of 'cultural identity' of residential areas where possible." Pottinger adds that the phrase "where possible" indicates that "the governemnt had apparently accepted that it was impossible to move the thousands of blacks who were living in inner-city 'white' areas."

In the "Another View" column, Ken Owen discusses the influence of Communists in the ANC and the Tambo interview in the *CAPE TIMES*, which portrayed Tambo's views as "essentially moderate." Referring to Radio Freedom broadcasts which call for making the country ungovernable, Owen asks: "Which is the real Mr Tambo — the man who broadcasts from Addis Ababa, calling ruin upon our heads, or the nice man who talks to the editor of the *CAPE TIMES*?" If Tambo does indeed plan a "retributive 'reign of terror'," is there any point in negotiating with him, Owen asks. However, Deputy Foreign Minister Miller "claimed this week that the government was close to persuading some factions of the ANC to abjure violence, but that it was thwarted in this noble endeavour by the procession of private people going to Zambia to talk to ANC leaders." The trouble in knowing what kind of man Tambo is, Owen says, is that "censorship and bannings have concealed from us the truth of black politics." "The relevance of the ANC to our political future becomes daily more obvious. It's time we knew more about the ANC and its alliances. The State President implicitly recognised this when he quoted Mr Tambo, and so does *THE CITIZEN*." Owen writes, adding: "But so long as the law forbids Mr Tambo to speak openly and forbids the Press to test the pronouncements of the ANC against its actions, none of us can be sure whether we are dealing with black nationalists who want their liberty, or Marxists dedicated to the violent overthrow of capitalism." Owen concludes by saying that "it is time we recognised that the law behind which both the ANC and the Communist Party now serves only to put out our own eyes."

A column by Willie Esterhuyse, a professor of philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, discusses the historical roots of black discontent and protest, finding as a common theme blacks' perception of governemnt decisions as "methods by which they were excluded, and sometimes even expelled, from important avenues towards social, economic and political development." Those in power showed "an inability, if not unwillingness, to listen seriously to the voice of black reason." Esterhuyse goes on to discuss present-day black protest and sees some changes: "What has happened in SA has, for the first time in our history given rise to a fairly general consensus, across the barriers of culture, colour and party politics, that we cannot proceed along the ways of the past. It is utter nonsense to claim that attitudes have not changed for the better among a majority of whites, or that they are still not prepared to listen to the voice of black reason." These changes lead to another question: "Are blacks listening to the voice of white reason? Or have they become the victims of exactly the same mentality and attitude they persistently, and with good reason, accuse their white compatriots of?" Whatever the answer, Esterhuyse writes, "the ball of reconciliation, on the basis of negotiation and justice, rests primarily in the court of the priviliged white community and its political, business, church and community leadership." Moreover, there is still the "voice of black reason" which asks for among other things, the following reforms: a commitment to dismantling "the discriminatory structure and statutes of apartheid;" a commitment to abolish influx control and pass laws in the next parliamentary session with an immediate moratorium on arrests and convictions and the release of those convicted; "the institution of a structure which includes blacks who have popular support to deal with constitutional matters"; the immediate release or trial of imprisoned and detained black leaders; and "interim measures making provision for black representation in central government until such time as an acceptable constitutional framework is developed." According to Esterhuyse, "what is being asked for does not deviate sharply from what is on the cards or has been announced in recent months. The main target should be present these objectives as a clear-cut package of reform."

An editorial in the same issue discusses the restictions on media coverage of unrest, noting: "The Government and its officials are thus to be the only source of information about the two issues which most vitally affect this country's future: insurrection at home and the enemy abroad." The government is following a course that will "feed rumour, create ignorance and spread alarm at a time when we are suffering from an epidemic of these plagues." If there is no new footage of the unrest, television stations will rerun old film "which shows the South African Police at their worst" and viewers will believe that "protected from view, the police will be tempted to lose all restraint." The editorial goes on to say that "if the Government is losing the media war in the streets of Soweto, it is also losing the publicity war with the ANC," adding: "a law which enables Oliver Tambo to promote himself as no more frightening than a Rotarian — but which has editors arrested in their offices — is not only patently undesirable, but damaging to the Government's cause."

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 10 November discuss the media restrictions and claims in a front-page report that "a letter brandished on the television programme 'Network' by Information Deputy Minister Louis Nel to justify the ban is bogus." The letter, which had been published in the

London *DAILY TELEGRAPH*, was supposedly written by a D. Evans, of Torpoint, Devon, who claimed that he had seen a television crew incite schoolchildren to riot for the cameras. However, "investigations by *THE SUNDAY STAR* show: There is no Mr D. Evans at the address given in the letter. The residents have lived in the house for 50 years and say they have never heard of him. There are only two 'D. Evans' listed in the town's electoral roll. Both deny having written the letter." The director of information at the South African Embassy in Britain told *THE SUNDAY STAR* that he had seen the letter in the paper and sent it to Mr. Nel, and "the Bureau of Information reiterated the explanation of the South African Embassy in London and denied any other involvement."

An article in the same issue by political correspondent David Breier says that "reform in South Africa is grinding to a halt as the Government runs out of ideas and into flak." "The right-wing backlash in last week's by-elections has put a firm brake on reform, Nationalists have disclosed." According to these sources, had the National Party, NP, come out in favor of open neighborhoods and schools, it would have lost more by-elections. Breier says that "a joint NP caucus meeting in Pretoria on November 19 is not expected to put forward any new reform ideas and the Government will merely go over the reforms already agreed." One of the main reforms already in the pipeline is some form of political power for blacks, "but this is now widely expected to be a damp squib which will be rejected by black leaders who, so far, have refused to take part in the negotiating process," Breier writes. In the absence of black leaders, "The Cabinet committee is working on a package of reforms probably based on the same 'own affairs' and 'general affairs' as the tricameral parliament. But blacks will not be part of Parliament. There is little hope that these reforms will receive any meaningful black support and reduce the present level of unrest in the country." Breier concludes: "In political circles the main hope is that President Botha will announce important new directions when he opens Parliament in January — as he did when he opened Parliament this year."

In a related article, Breier reports that "leading Johannesburg Nationalist politician and academic Joahn Fick has called for the scrapping of the legally enforced separated suburbs and the Group Areas Act. His call, based on research, conflicts with official Government policy laid down by President P.W. Botha and could cause a rumpus in Natonalist circles." Flick, a National Party city councillor and head of the Department of Development Studies at Rand Afrikaans University, and researcher Christo de Coning have written an article which finds that the "laws forcing people to live apart are unnecessary" as "people naturally seek out their own kind" and urges that South Africa "move away from 'negative structures' to 'free positive association'."

In another article, Breier writes that according to Deputy Foreign Minister Miller, "If Enos Mabuza, the chief minister of South Africa's newest self-governing state Kangwane, insists on holding talks with the African National Congress, he may have his passport withdrawn. Critics of the government have said this make nonsense of the government's homeland policy." According to Tiaan van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on home affairs, "that an incompetent and confused deputy minister can deny such a basic facility to the chief minister of Kangwane is a clear indication that the chief minister is entirely at the mercy of the nationalist government and that the self-governing status of his homeland has little meaning. It indicates further just how insincere the government is in its promise to negotiate South Africa's future with black leaders."

In another article, Breier reports that "leaders of the newly launched National Convention Movement (NCM) have condemned 'internecine squabbling' among the anti-apartheid opposition groups in South Africa." Although the Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha have withdrawn from the movement's steering committee, the United Democratic Front still refuses to join. John Browdie, chairman of the steering committee, says: "One of the most tragic aspects of the present political scene is that the opposition spectrum is painfully fractured while the government flounders." According to Browdie, the NCM's goal is to create a favorable climate for negotiations so that a national convention could be called "with acknowledged leaders to agree on a new constitution." Browdie adds that the NCM "does not seek power or to replace any existing organization. It will cease to exist when it has fulfilled its objectives and is nothing more than a vehicle to be used by the entire opposition spectrum to press for a process of negotiation."

In his "Just Jon" column, Jon Qwelane discusses the media restrictions and the role of reporters: "Because the truth is unpalatable to the high and mighty, they have seen it fit to muzzle the bearers of today's evil tidings. Reporters and photographers are no longer free to report events as they happen but must obtain permission from the very people who are part of the unsavoury happenings in the country. Would it not have been better and easier to change the evil policies which give rise to evil tidings, instead of finding fault with the bearers? That way no one would spend sleepless nights wondering if they would still be wearing their crowns the following morning."

In a letter in *THE SUNDAY STAR*, Inkatha Secretary General Oscar Dhlomo makes the following points about his organization: "Inkatha shuns tribalism and embraces all black South Africans;" "Inkatha has more than 40 percent of supporters who are non-Zulu;" Inkatha does not have "'impis' [auxiliary warrior forces] which act in consort with 'the police and the defence force';" and Inkatha has been on "the receiving end of violence."

In its editorial, *THE SUNDAY STAR* outlines "a six-point programme that could help dispel the malaise that afflicts South Africa." While this program will totally satisfy no one, it is a compromise and contains "elements on which there seems to be broad consensus, and it is based on a hard-nosed assessment of what, realistically, can be done. It accepts that it is the Government, and the Government only, that can implement it." The editorial proposes a time limit of 6 months to implement the first four phases and no more that a year implement the last two, "because that, realistically, is about all the time we have available." The six points of the program are: 1) "Rescind, or at least suspend, all legislation and all executive action which derive from race discrimination." 2) "Expand the Cabinet to include at least three blacks who are demonstrably not stooges. Make one of them Deputy Minister, at least, of law and order." 3) "Lift the state of emergency, remove security forces from the townships

and release all political prisoners unconditionally." 4) "Legalise the ANC and other banned organisations and invite leaders in exile to return. Only in this way can their political ideas be tested in the market-place of politics." 5) "Announce its intention of calling together all leaders who can lay claim to a constituency for open-ended talks about the future." 6) "suspend any further elections under the present constitution until the time — no more than two years hence — when an agreed new constitution will enable all South Africans to go to the polls together to mark the beginning of a new nation and a new era."

In the same issue, John MacLennan reports on an analysis by Dr Simon Baynham, a specialist in the subject of insurgency who is currently teaching at the University of Cape Town's Department of Political Studies, on the strategies of the ANC, which he says "were enunciated by Marx, improved by Mao and perfected by Ho Chi Minh," although the ANC is adapting these strategies to "our hybrid country — a Third World state containing a highly industrial, Westernized system." In the first phase of its strategy, the ANC "will infiltrate political cadres to politicise and mobilise people by using local issues to their own advantage." In this phase, the ANC sees the United Democratic Front, UDF, "as a major tool, to promote its aims because the UDF affiliates represent such disparate groups as workers, students, churches and community or social welfare associations." In phase two, the ANC will create "a guerilla infrastructure and an alternative government system," attacking police and community councillors to undermine authority and set up their own structures in the political vacuum they have created. "Phase Three is the culmination and involves a co-ordinated and all-out offensive against authorities with the aim of seizing political power — a straight confrontation with the full might of the State." This will be done by engaging the state "in a protracted war of attrition" and attempting to "wear out the security forces in a long campaign of demonstrations, riots, bombings, and shootings." The weaknesses in the ANC's strategy, according to Baynham, is that the infiltrators will be extremely vulnerable and run the risk of being betrayed in the first phase and it is heavily dependent on neighboring states to provide safe havens in the second phase, while "South Africa has made it a priority to wipe out these safe havens." If the ANC is to have any hope of victory in the final phase, "they will need the ability to organise on conventional military line with security, a hierarchy, discipline, logistical support and supply that involves incredible planning." The security forces have also learned from the past lessons, particularly that of Rhodesia, and have begun to take countermeasures, including "a major effort on the part of the security forces to establish what the population is doing and to get an idea of the development of the politicisation." If the population is susceptible to revolutionary groups, countermeasures in terms of policy must be devised. "This has been done by dangling the carrot of reform and this has to be balanced with more dr ic military action to prevent and contain subversion, but this has failed. The second counter is even more drastic military action without abandoning reform, such as the State of Emergency, banning meetings and trying to prevent news getting out."

In another article, Baynham predicts what life in South Africa would be like "if the ANC succeeds in stepping up its present disruptive activity." Among other things, he predicts that vigilante groups will be formed in both urban and rural areas; certain townships will become "no-go areas" for all but residents and security forces during the day, while at night not even security forces will be able to patrol and will depend on watchers in high towers with infra-red scopes; "certain roads, including national freeways, will become unsafe or be interdicted at times;" planes and trains will become the target of bombs; white officials "will have to take extraordinary measures to protect their lives;" "prestige shops and restaurants will become targets for firebombs;" and children may become the targets of terrorism.

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Says Muzorewa Resigned as UANC President

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[Text] Harare, Nov 12, SAPA — The leader of the United African National Council [UANC] and former prime minister of the shortlived state of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has resigned as president of his party and given up politics to devote time to religious activities, according to today's *HERALD*.

The newspaper's political editor said it was reliably learnt that the Bishop's decision was conveyed in a message sent more than a month ago to his two vice-presidents, Mr Walter Mtimkhulu and Mr Titus Mukarati, and the UANC secretary-general, Mr Edward Mazaiwana.

The message said that after the general election this year in which his party failed to win a single seat he was no longer in a position to influence political events. He advised the rest of the party's leadership to call a meeting of the central committee to decide what course to take.

The message is said to suggest the central committee had three options — to call a special congress and elect a new leader, to allow individual members to join other parties or to dissolve the organisation altogether. Bishop Muzorewa is in the United States where he went before the July election results were announced.